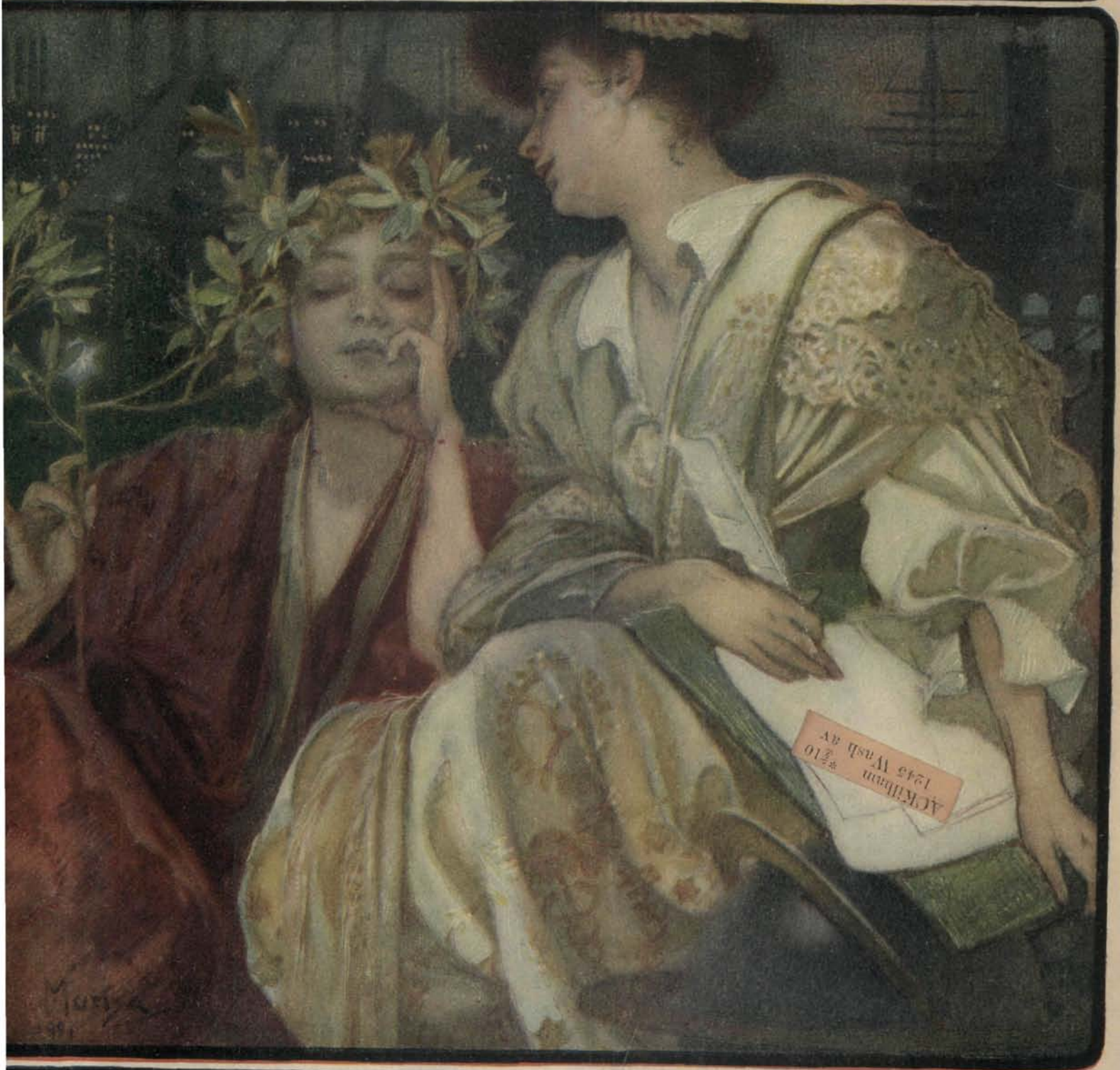


The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)



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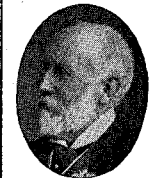
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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The two figures in the design on our cover this week symbolize the contents of THE LITERARY DIGEST—journalism and literature. The former surveys and records the work of the world as it appears in workshop and commerce, which are represented in the background; while the other dreams with eyes closed, symbolizing literature, which occupies itself purely with internal inspiration. Together they comprehend the best in the world's thought—the practical and the ideal. The design is the work of Mr. Alphonse Mucha.

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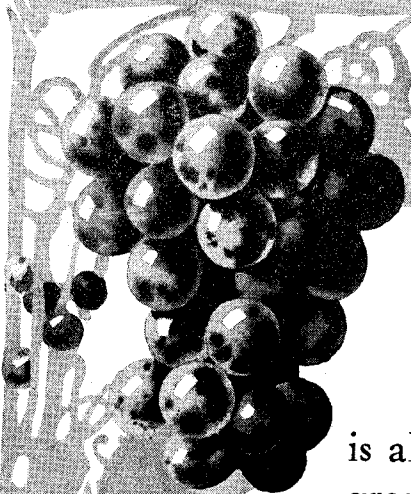
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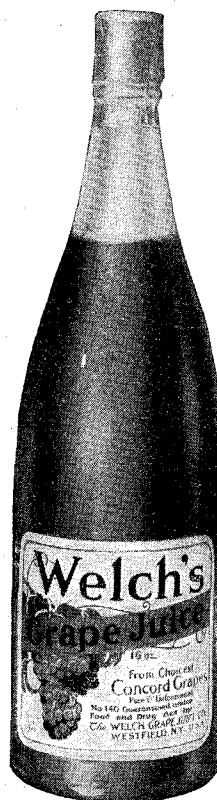
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TOPICS OF THE DAY



WHAT CONGRESS DID

THE SIXTY-FIRST Congress, asserts Representative John W. Dwight, Republican whip, has already done "more constructive work than any Congress since the Civil War"—and no one seems in a hurry to challenge his statement. Yet only a few weeks ago the prediction that such a claim would be confidently advanced at the close of the present session would have aroused wide-spread derision. Two months ago many keen observers foresaw the foundering of President Taft's legislative program among the angry cross-currents within the Republican party itself. But almost at the last possible moment, with dramatic suddenness, came a change in the meteorological conditions in Congress, and the President's bills, instead of being dropt overboard one by one, were all save one brought triumphantly into port. "The close of Congress," jubilantly declares the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), "witnesses a complete change in the political situation; a turn of the tide has come which alters all the outlook."

Critics of President Taft at this moment seem to center their attack on the coercive methods by which he wrested legislation from Congress in the eleventh hour. What has become, asks the *New York World* (Dem.), of that attitude of irreproachable neutrality which he so scrupulously maintained toward the special session while the Tariff Bill was under consideration? The same paper calls attention to the fact that "the appropriations for the session are \$39,000,000 more than ever before." The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.) adds its protest against "a theory of legislation which robs every Senator and Representative of his right of judgment"; and the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Com.) is convinced that "the prestige of the President has been impaired by the means he has used to secure legislation and that of Congress has been injured by its subserviency." What gave the President the whip hand, says *The Journal of Commerce*, was the fact that the River and Harbor Bill and the Public Buildings Bill, affecting the local interests of nearly every Senator and Congressman, were awaiting his signature—or veto—while his measures were pending.

Altho more than one theory is offered in explanation of this sudden change in the Congressional situation, most editorial commentators agree that the fact redounds to the credit of the Taft Administration. In many an editorial column "The President's Victory" is the heading under which the work of Congress is discust. "To-day," admits the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "is Mr. Taft's hour of satisfaction." The President

himself, in a signed statement published in his brother's paper, the *Cincinnati Times-Star*, confesses that he is "elated at the legislation which has been enacted by this Congress." He goes on to justify his elation thus:

"It has been the custom in the past to try to fulfil party pledges during the term of the President elected; we have secured what we set out to get during the first regular session of Congress.

"We now have the best Railroad Regulation Law we ever had. The provisions for the supervision of capitalization were omitted, but this does not mean that they have been abandoned. Renewed effort to enact them will be made at the next session.

"I think the party in power has enacted legislation which will inure greatly to its benefit. It has kept its contract. The Congress which is now closing its first regular session has done what it promised the people to do, and the Republican party has a good record to take to the people in the coming elections."

In the last days of the session, declares the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), "it seemed as if the Congressional walls of Jericho were falling before his trumpet." The same paper adds that "what President Taft has been able to accomplish in impressing his wishes upon the statutes, and imposing his will upon Congress, really marks high-water, thus far, in what we call Presidential law-making." It may be surprizing to some people, remarks the *New York Evening Mail* (Rep.), "but it is a fact patent to every competent observer that no President save Lincoln ever did, or assisted in doing, so much in the first sixteen months of his tenure." The party's banner in the fall campaign, remarks the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), can carry these legends of work completed: The Payne Tariff, Postal Savings-Banks, Railway Regulation, Conservation, Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona. "To say that this record has brightened Republican prospects," it adds, "is to state the case mildly." Even this does not adequately express its optimism, for it goes on to say: "The old divisions between Republicans and insurgents have practically disappeared." The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) smiles over the thought that "these are trying days for Democratic Representatives who have already carried the next House, elected Champ Clark Speaker, and installed themselves in desirable committee chairmanships." "The internal dissensions in the majority representation in the two branches—if there really ever were any internal dissensions of consequence—have vanished into nothingness," declares the *Baltimore American* (Rep.), which exults over the Democratic blunder in assuming that the Republican party would be compelled to face the Congressional elections hopelessly divided. President Taft, it adds, can view the work of Congress "like a

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RELIEF.

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.

FORGOTTEN

harvester in the field of a phenomenal yield." "There is a degree of harmony and flexibility in the Republican organization to-day, despite all that has been written about the 'breaking up' of the party, that has not been in evidence for years," testifies the *Springfield Union* (Rep.), while the *Boston Advertiser* (Ind. Rep.) says: "The critics who were so positive, only a few weeks ago, that William H. Taft had 'betrayed' Theodore Roosevelt, either have become silent, or fail to find much of a public audience." The main features of the legislative record which evokes all this jubilation may be summarized as follows:

The Railroad Law, further extending the regulative power of the Government over common carriers, including the telegraph and the telephone.

The Postal Savings-Bank Law.

The granting of separate Statehood to Arizona and New Mexico.

A Conservation Law permitting land withdrawals by the Executive.

Creation of a Bureau of Mines, designed to minimize danger to mine-workers.

Publicity for campaign contributions made compulsory.

Creation of a special commission to investigate the extent to which railroad stocks are watered, and to report on the feasibility of Federal supervision of all railroad securities.

Authorization of two 27,000-ton battle-ships, and many smaller naval vessels.

Appropriation of \$250,000 to enable the Tariff Board to investigate the difference in cost of production at home and abroad, the result to form the basis for an accurate adjustment of the schedules.

"White-slave" traffic penalized by a system of heavy fines for interstate commerce therein.

The Lighthouse Service reorganized.

Law requiring use of safety appliances on railroads strengthened.

Provision made for raising the battle-ship *Maine*.

Appropriation of \$200,000 to the Department of Justice, for the prosecution of violators of the Sherman Antitrust Law.

Further regulation of alien immigration.

House rules so revised as to transfer responsibility for legislative action from the Speaker to the majority of the House.

A Commission of Fine Arts created.

The "immunity bath" abolished.

Authorization of \$20,000,000 bond issue for the completion of irrigation projects.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for the establishment of business methods in Government departments.

A Rivers and Harbors Act which "marks a new era in such

legislation, providing as it does a plan for coordinating the work of river and harbor improvement and making it from year to year harmonious with past achievements and future needs."

As to this last item, however, there seems to be some difference of opinion. The *New York Evening Mail* (Rep.), with a critical eye on the "pork" it carries, condemns it as "the worst bill of the kind Congress has passed in ten years."

The only item in the entire Administrative program which was at one time insisted upon and afterward abandoned, is legislation defining the power of Federal courts to issue injunctions. Other measures to win President Taft's approval and yet fail of enactment were a ship subsidy bill, a bill increasing



HE SCENTS THE OLD TRAINER.

—Cooper in *Collier's Weekly*.

FEELINGS

the rate on second-class mail-matter, and a bill to create a Bureau of Health. These, however, were not officially recognized as items of the President's program.

One of the last clashes of the session was over the proposal to exempt labor-unions from the Sherman Law—a provision adopted by the House and rejected by the Senate. The House finally surrendered under pressure from the White House.

It is believed by many, declared the *Chicago Post* (Ind.) toward the end of the session, that "the winning or the losing of a score of seats depends more upon the work of the present session than upon anything that was done in the special tariff session." It is upon this theory apparently that the bulk of the Republican rejoicing is based. The *Providence Journal* (Ind. Rep.), while giving President Taft praise for the success of his program, reminds its readers that a share of the credit is also due to the insurgents. In this connection the *Grand Rapids Press* (Ind.) remarks:

"It has been on the whole a remarkable session and not the least remarkable feature is the fact that all of the more important bills have been dictated by a minority of the party in power. . . . Mr. Taft's friends plume themselves on the alleged fact that his legislative program has been carried out. The fact is that not one of the Taft bills presented ready-made to Congress has been adopted as drafted. The bills as passed deal with the same subjects, but in a different manner, and in very many cases the differences are of a very radical character."

According to the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), however, the President "has triumphed signally over dissension and obstruction." We read:

"He has had his way because Congress has been brought to recognize the fact that the party speaks through him, and that

the great majority of Republicans approve his program. His leadership has gained weight, and as a result of the changes which have taken place in the organization of the House of Representatives the inertia to be overcome in the legislative branch by a President attempting to express the popular will has been materially lessened."

Says the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.) :

“ In the face of these later achievements the country will be disposed to forget its resentment at the President’s unfortunate words at Winona and subsequently at his apparent alliance with the Senate and House oligarchy. In these later days he has cooperated with the progressive Republicans in both Houses in perfecting legislation on reformatory lines; and the country will be glad to see this, because in spite of the President’s occasional infelicitous utterances it has always believed in his purpose and ability and earnestly wished for him to come into his own, as he is doing now.”

And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) predicts that opinions will soon be revised as to the wisdom of President Taft's policy in dealing with the regulars and insurgents. Thus we read :

“ His refusal to join the insurgents in a root-and-branch warfare against the regular leaders of the House and Senate is beginning to be justified by events. That Mr. Taft could have forced from Messrs. Aldrich and Cannon a much more substantial reduction of the tariff is one of the beliefs we continue to hold, but his course in other respects now seems much less open to criticism than formerly. The truth is that Speaker Cannon has been shorn of his power and the House rules reformed, that Senator Aldrich is about to retire from public life, and that the President is closing the session with enough of his legislative program carried through to make him very happy. Could he have done better, had he entered a coalition with the insurgents



WHEN THE DOCTOR ARRIVED.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

STIRRED

a year ago last spring against the then recognized leaders of his party in Congress ? ”

Admitting that he is just now making the Presidency dominant in legislation, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) offers the following explanation of the things which conspire to help him in doing so:

“ His party is afraid of being whipt in the coming elections ; so that the President’s hammering away on the need of fulfilling platform pledges meets less and less resistance. It is not so much a covering before the President that we are witnessing, as a kind of consternation in view of the coming verdict of the people, and a great scurrying to leave nothing undone to prevent, if possible, the threatened punishment.”

THE FIRST AERIAL LINER

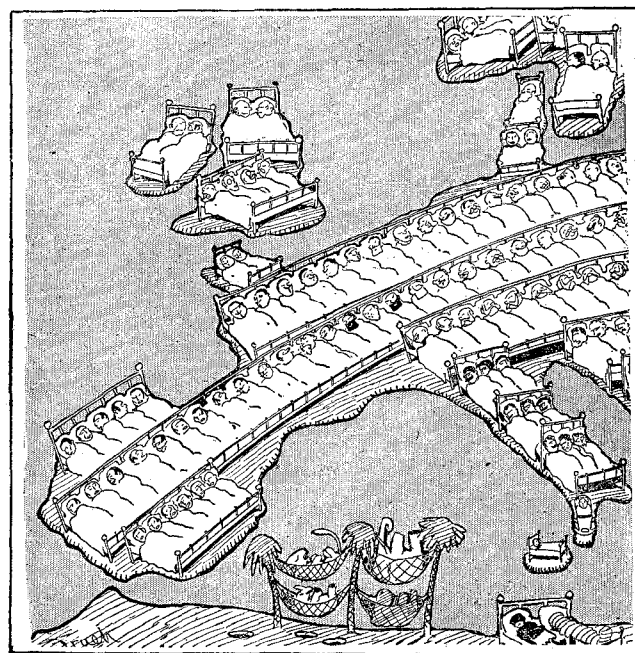
IF THE RECENT birdlike flights of Paulhan, Rolls, Curtiss, and Hamilton have convinced all but the most skeptical that the aeroplane aloft is soon to rival the automobile on the road below, the first regular trip of Count Zeppelin's gigantic dirigible *Deutschland* has inspired the idea that here is an aerial liner which bids fair to compete with the ocean steamer and the express train—and is likely to surpass them, hints the New York *Evening Post*, as a “*de luxe* method of traveling.” The first commercial air-ship voyage was made on June 22, from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf in Germany, a 300-mile trip, made in 9 hours, with 13 persons on board, including 6 passengers, according to a New York *Sun* dispatch from Berlin. The passengers in this case were guests of Count Zeppelin and the owners of the air-ship, but tickets have already been sold for the next trip, the prices varying, it is said, from \$25 to \$50. The *Deutschland* passed over the cities on the route exactly on scheduled time, and sailed at an average speed of 33 miles an hour, at times making 43 miles. She carried a total dead weight of 11,000 pounds, which is only one-fourth of her lifting-capacity. One passenger describes the cabin as a “delightfully comfortable” place, where “a smart waiter served iced champagne at noon and tea at five in the morning.” Another guest gave the following details of the voyage to a New York *World* correspondent:

“ It was like traveling in a Sedan chair, there was just enough of a gentle swinging motion to make you feel you were going at a deuce of a rate, but the noise of the motors was never unpleasant.

"The aluminum walls of the ship's cabin are covered with mahogany. Inside it looks like a palace car, but is more comfortable. There is room for twenty passengers. Beside each cabin window are two comfortable basket chairs. The plates, cups, forks, and knives which we used at luncheon are of aluminum. The ship contains an excellent toilet-room with aluminum fittings.

"The first part of the voyage was the faster. We traveled at the rate of 40, then of 50 miles an hour, with even faster spurts. Then the wind got contrary and the ship slowed down. We covered the 300 miles in almost exactly nine hours, but we beat the express train from Mannheim to Düsseldorf by two hours, thanks to our dash along the gorges of the Rhine."

This successful trip suggests to the New York *Times* the ease



IN EUROPE.

—Frueh in the New York *World*.

ONCE MORE



"AND I LEFT IT A FLOURISHING INSTITUTION."

—Kemble in *Collier's Weekly*.

WHEN

of a transatlantic trip in such a liner. "Strip it of its luxurious impedimenta, exclude passengers, store it with extra gasoline and provisions," and by the help of the steady trade winds "within three or four days it would sight the American shore." *The Tribune* speaks thus for the doubters:

"After a short time the difficulty of making aerial journeys with regularity is likely to be sadly manifest. As might be expected at this season, the weather favored the undertaking. It would be foolish, tho, to count on a continuance of the meteorological conditions which prevailed in Western Germany on Wednesday. . . . What guaranty is there that one of the Zeppelin air-ships will not be involved in a disturbance like that which visited New York City last Saturday? Could the balloon escape without disaster? How many of its passengers could hope to survive? Would not a single shipwreck, costing a dozen lives or more, paralyze popular enthusiasm over the Württemberger's scheme?"

The *New York World* draws this interesting parallel between these pioneer aerial voyages and the beginnings of railroading:

"At the opening of steam-railway travel on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway in England in 1829 a fatal accident occurred in which William Huskisson and other eminent men were killed. Crabb Robinson records in his diary the terrific sensation of traveling by train at twenty-five miles an hour. Engineers in Southern England were discharged for running so fast.

"In early railroading days in this country a man coming from Buffalo to New York changed cars several times in Central New York. Near Cohoes he was let down an inclined plane unless he thought walking safer, and at Albany took a boat for New York City. Rails were straps laid at first on stone sleepers and later spiked to wooden beams. Often they would work loose and an end sticking up through the floor of a car would stop the train.

"Yesterday the first passenger air-ship of all time took her first regular trip. She went 300 miles, a distance the early railroads were years in attaining. She carried twenty passengers without mishap, and in speed easily surpassed the German express trains of to-day between Friedrichshafen and Düsseldorf. Compared with the timid little railway ventures of early days, with their five-ton engines and their Concord coaches on flanged wheels, the Zeppelin *Deutschland* is a marvel of size, power, speed, and comfort.

"It is well not to draw too hasty conclusions from this contrast. Air-ship development will not follow the lines of steam development either on land or water, but its own. It does not menace the railroad or the steamboat. It must make its own place of usefulness. But surely it is an impressive thing that the jealous air has at last to admit man's mastery and bear his passenger packets at the speed of the storm."

THE "COST-OF-LIVING" REPORT

ALTHO there is no danger that the man who foots the bills will forget about the "cost of living," it has been a rather neglected topic in the press of late, except for reiterated warnings from some of our railroad presidents that we are producing too little and consuming too much, and for occasional allusions to the topic in antitariff editorials. Last week, however, the report of Senator Lodge's committee brought the matter once more into the limelight of the news and editorial columns. We learn that the Republicans and



"GUESS WHO?"

—Fox in the *Chicago Evening Post*.

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Democrats on the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the subject were unable to agree entirely in their interpretation of the evidence gathered. For this reason only the Republican or majority report is now available, the minority report being looked for in the fall. The present report as submitted to the Senate by Senator Lodge exonerates the tariff and the labor-unions from responsibility for the advance in prices during the last decade, and distributes the blame among a long list of contributing causes. The committee finds that wholesale prices in the United States, as measured by the prices of the 257 commodities included in the price index number of the United States Bureau of Labor, were 18.5 per cent. higher in March, 1910, than in the same month ten years ago. Among the many causes contributing to this result, says the report, the following may be enumerated:

"Increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages; increased demand for farm products and food; shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming occupations and localities; immigration to food-consuming localities; reduced fertility of land, resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization; increased banking facilities in agricultural localities which enable farmers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage, which results in steadying prices, but also tends to advance prices; reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber; cold-storage plants, which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage tend to advance prices; increased cost of distribution; industrial combinations; organizations of producers or of dealers; advertising; increased money supply; overcapitalization; higher standard of living."

We further learn that farm products, when examined as a separate group, show a price advance of 39.8 per cent.—a percentage of increase more than twice as great as that shown by any other group of commodities. Second to this is the advance in food prices generally, the cost of lumber and building-material being a close third in the race. The two main conclusions of the committee, according to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, are as follows:

"(1) That the high cost of living is due in part to the disproportionate drift of population away from the farm and to the cities, and (2) that there has been a disproportionate increase in demand due to higher standards of living."

In exoneration of the tariff the committee say:

"The greatest advances have been made in commodities upon which the tariff has little or no effect, and the absolute removal of the tariff on many of these commodities could not have afforded relief at the present time for the reason that prices of these commodities, with a few exceptions, were as high or higher in other countries than in the United States.

"The groups of articles which have shown the greatest advance in the last ten years—the products of the forests and the products of the farm—are those for which there has been practically no change in tariff during the past ten years. Neither have there been any changes during the past twenty years which could in any way account for the increase in price. The Tariff Acts of 1894, 1897, and 1909 have made no changes which to any appreciable degree measure the changes in prices which have taken place.

"The Tariff Act of 1909 made no marked changes in farm products and foodstuffs, the articles grouped by the Tariff Acts under Schedule G, agricultural products and provisions, and Schedule E, sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.

"Where alterations were made in rates, they were chiefly in

While admitting that the report "will be generally accepted as sensible in its conclusions," the *New York Tribune* (Rep.) complains that "its scientific value and interest are lessened because of the unwillingness of Congress to vote funds for an extended study of the problem."

About the time Senator Lodge's report was made public President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central lines, was telling the members of the Minnesota State Bankers' Association that the chief cause of the higher cost of living, the cause beside which "all others become negligible factors," is "the alarming rapidity with which consumption of the products of the nation's farms is overtaking production." In this connection Mr. Brown says:

"We are building great battle-ships, two of them each year, costing, equipped and complete, about \$10,000,000 each—and it costs nearly \$1,000,000 per annum to man and maintain them. I am in favor of an adequate navy, but I wish the money expended in building just one battle-ship could be devoted to this work of improved, intelligent agriculture.

"What one battle-ship costs would establish two splendid agricultural experiment or demonstration farms in every State in the Union, and I will guarantee if this is done and the work intelligently and energetically carried on that, as a result of it, the value of the increased product of the nation's farms will, within ten years, buy and pay for every battle-ship of every navy that floats on salt water to-day."

LAUNCHING THE HARMON BOOM

PAPERS on both sides of the party fence, while admitting that two years must still elapse before the next Presidential campaign opens, and also recognizing the fragile nature of all premature political booms, agree that in Judson Harmon Ohio has put into the field a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1912. Long before the assembling of the Dayton convention last week, it was evident from Ohio press dispatches that Governor Harmon was to be renominated without serious opposition. This was duly accomplished, "according to his own program and on a platform of his own making," as the *Cincinnati Times-Star* (Rep.) has it. Mr. Bryan's demand that the convention indorse a candidate for the United States Senate to be elected by the next legislature, was decisively beaten. The platform adopted



"THEODORE, THINGS HAVEN'T BEEN THE SAME."
—Donahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

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the direction of reductions. Yet such changes as have been made in the tariff in these schedules have apparently had no effect on prices, as almost without a single exception the prices have advanced materially since the passage of the Act without any distinction as to whether the tariff was increased or decreased."

In clearing labor-unions from the suspicion of increasing the cost of manufactured articles, the report points out that "since the panic of 1907 wages have not increased as rapidly as prices," and that, moreover, "the greatest advances in prices have been made in the groups of commodities in which the labor cost is not a controlling factor."

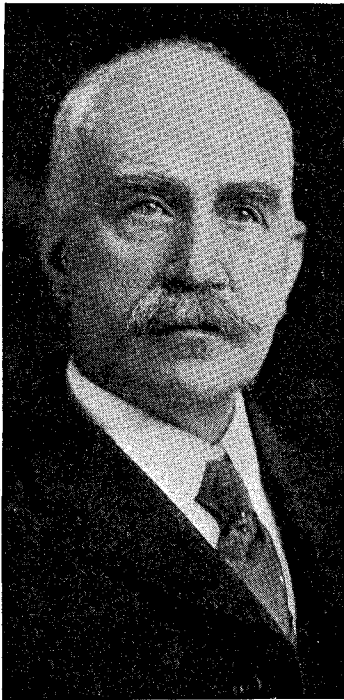


THE RETURN OF MR. GULLIVER OF U. S.
—Darling in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*.

THEODORE

touched upon various State issues, commended "the present Democratic State Administration," denounced the Payne Tariff, and likewise denounced the present Republican Administration at Washington for its attitude on the conservation of our natural resources, "especially Secretary Ballinger, for dismissing from the public service tried and true officers whose only aim was the preservation to the people of such resources." The resolution indorsing Governor Harmon for the Presidency was worded as follows:

"We invite the attention of the nation to Judson Harmon and the work he is doing for Ohio. Two years hence it will have



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"GUILT IS ALWAYS PERSONAL."

This is the phrase which Governor Harmon hopes will carry him into the White House.

"With those four words—'Guilt Is Always Personal'—Mr. Harmon made the people see that the prosecution of corporations as such, instead of the imprisonment of individuals guilty of the crimes, was a futile way to deal with the wrongs committed against the public. . . .

"Governor Harmon's prominence as a national figure is due to his emphatic assertion of this doctrine of personal guilt for corporate crimes more than to any other cause."

The idea of "personal responsibility" explains Harmon, declares the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.):

"He has enforced it as Governor of Ohio. He has adhered to it as the Democratic leader in his State. . . .

"It will be seen that Harmon is not only a man of ideas, but a man of character. He has a large Republican following. He is not a partizan. He calls himself a Democrat, but every principle that he professes and every virtue that he practises may be found also in Republicans who are not wedded to plutocracy and privilege."

Governor Harmon also finds favor in the eyes of such prominent independent papers as the *Baltimore Sun*, the *New York Evening Post*, and the *Springfield Republican*. Says the last-named: "Make Judson Harmon even a probable Democratic candidate for President and the Democratic party would become worthier of public confidence and a better agency of government in this country." Editorials in the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.) speak most highly of the Ohio Governor's record, and the *Republican Chicago Inter Ocean* and *Baltimore American* refer to him as a real statesman

and one of the strongest national figures in his party. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.), however, prefers to believe that he is not a man of "ideas and aggressiveness," but rather a "cautious opportunist who has profited by the weaknesses and blunders of others." And the *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.) is even more emphatic. It speaks of the Dayton platform as an attempt to prove that a "lifelong training as a law-trimming corporation lawyer is the best possible school for the making of a regulator of corporation evils," and a covert declaration "that a set of press-agent whiskers can turn a silk-socked railroad president into a farmers' friend and a people's champion over night."

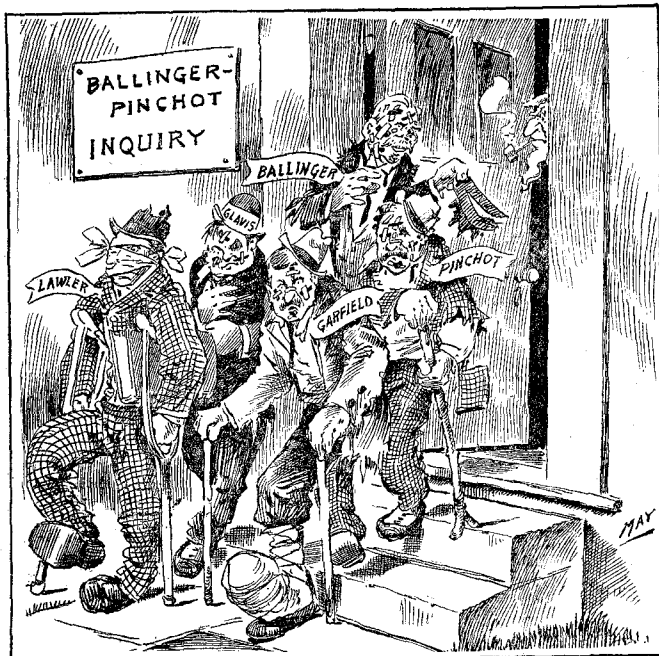
The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) hopes that Governor Harmon will be reelected in Ohio next fall. It has also a friendly word for his Presidential aspirations. But he has awakened the "enmity of Bryanism," and he must also beware of the jealousy of the nearby Indiana Democracy. We read:

"That Indiana Democracy has its own favorite son in the person of Governor Marshall. Him Bryan would antagonize against Mr. Harmon. All these considerations affect Mr. Harmon's chances of Democratic Presidential nomination, in case of his reelection as Governor. And more than these is the possibility that New York State may go Democratic this year, with the revelation of a Governor for whom the State may claim the Presidential nomination in 1912. Mr. Harmon has to neutralize Marshall, incapacitate Bryan, and await the November denotements of the New York Democracy, before his outlook will even be determinable. Hope is telling to him a flattering tale now, but the many contingent to-morrows must yet be taken into account."

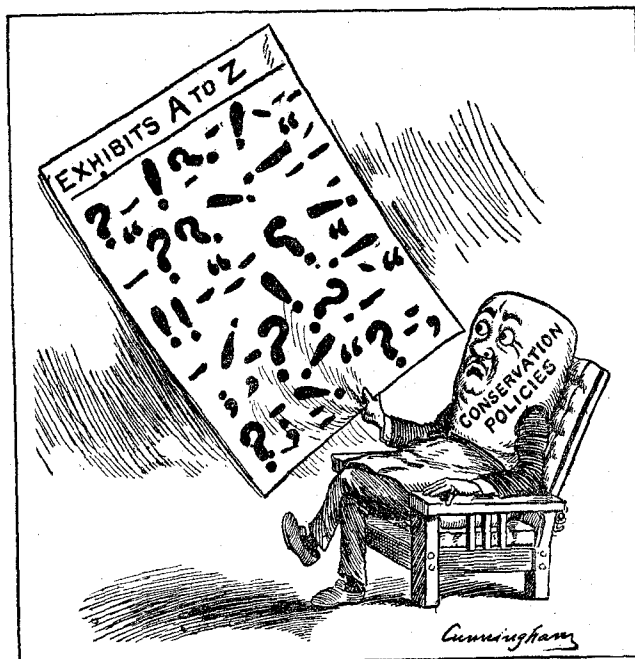
RIVAL CLAIMANTS FOR PANAMA FAIR

WHILE NEW YORK refuses to become excited over the prospect of a proposed exposition in 1913—one member of a committee appointed to consider the matter seeing no practical or permanent benefit in it, except that "it would be a good thing for our school-children"—two sister cities are just now suffering from a particularly acute attack of World's Fair fever. San Francisco and New Orleans are engaged in a spirited rivalry for the privilege of holding the Panama Canal Exposition in 1915. It's a hard fight, says the *San Francisco Post*, "but the game is certainly worth the candle." And the *New Orleans Picayune* answers: "Our city and State are in the fray to stay, and they are going to fight it to a finish!" Both cities, it seems, have been looking forward to the completion of the Canal, and planning for the great exposition that is to celebrate it in 1915, a year which happens also to be the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean. Each city has been making strenuous efforts to be designated by the Federal Government as the official site of the fair. But the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which first had the matter in charge, was unwilling to come out in favor of either city. So two resolutions were finally reported, authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to participate in an exposition as soon as the city named—San Francisco in one resolution, New Orleans in the other—shall raise \$7,500,000 for that purpose.

In this action both cities seem to find encouragement, altho both regret that a final decision is not likely to be made before the next session of Congress. San Francisco papers point to the raising of \$8,000,000 by popular subscription as showing that their city has "already earned the right to the fair." But, according to Representative Estopinal, of Louisiana, New Orleans has subscribed \$6,000,000, and Governor Sanders declares that the State will surely raise the full amount. The New Orleans supporters take some comfort, too, in the fact that the exposition resolutions will now go before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, many of whose members come from the Middle West and are expected to favor the Crescent



BALLINGER—"We've had a lovely time at your party."
—May in the Detroit Journal.



THE BALLINGER-PINCHOT HEARING.
—Cunningham in the Washington Herald.

THE BALLINGER CASE MADE CLEAR.

City. Some of the arguments made for San Francisco *The Chronicle* sums up as follows:

"It thought of the fair first; California did more than all the Gulf States put together to make the Panama Canal possible; San Francisco, having lost \$500,000,000 by fire, and spending \$200,000,000 in rehabilitation, deserves all the help an exposition can give; it has more accommodations and a better climate to offer fair visitors than New Orleans."

The San Francisco papers call attention to the fair held at New Orleans in 1884, which was a financial failure, a large Government loan being still unpaid. *The Call* reminds its readers of San Francisco's natural advantages—

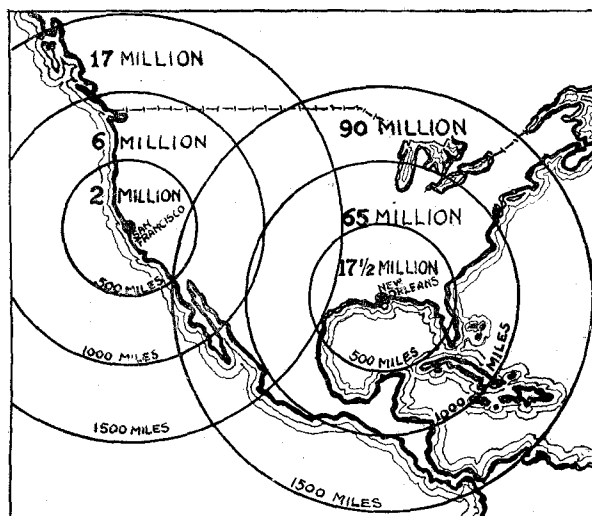
"What sane person would assume to compare New Orleans's hundred-mile inland river water front with San Francisco Bay, admittedly the greatest landlocked harbor in the world? The New Orleans boosters had not the hardihood to go that far, but they did have the assurance to insist that they had a port that could accommodate the shipping of the world. So it could—if the ships of the world were flat-bottomed scows not exceeding seven feet draft and if the New Orleans harbor confines included all of the Mississippi River channel north to St. Louis."

This paper's assertion that "New Orleans is notoriously a dilapidated city, unkempt and insanitary, with an abominable climate," is echoed by *The Chronicle*, which adduces many "strong meteorological reasons" why San Francisco and not New Orleans should be chosen for the fair. It presents a table showing how much hotter it is in New Orleans during the summer. "If New Orleans gets the fair, the first thing she should build is a sun-stroke hospital." Then we are solemnly told of the danger of yellow fever, and *The Chronicle* hints, too, of more dark perils lurking in the New Orleans water supply.

All this is "false, scurrilous, foul-mouthed billingsgate," retorts the New Orleans *Picayune*. There has been "no yellow fever here since 1905," but the bubonic plague is a "constant menace at San Francisco." The *Natchez Democrat and Courier* speaks up for its neighbor city. Visitors to the World's Panama Exposition will find, if it is held in New Orleans, that that city has recently installed "the finest water-works system that can be found in the United States"; moreover, "they can retire at midnight with the thought that the next morning will find them safe in bed. In San Francisco it is different."

GETTING AFTER THE TRUSTS

THE NUMBER and variety of "trusts" now under indictment in various parts of the country have inspired two suggestions—either that these organizations are springing up like mushrooms in every industrial and commercial field, or that the authorities are manifesting an unprecedented zeal in proceeding against those already in existence. In any case many believe that the \$200,000 just voted by Congress to prosecute violators of the Antitrust Law will not lie idle. That "the prosecution of the trusts has progressed in the past two years in advance of anything known before," is the opinion of the *Nashville Banner* (Dem.), and is peculiarly interesting as a tribute to the present Administration from the camp of the opposition. In recent dispatches we read of suits against a Grocers' Trust, a Towing Trust, an Egg and Butter Trust, a Bathtub Trust, a Meat Trust, a Fish Trust, and a Vegetable Trust. The two last-named cases, it is true, are brought under a State and not a Federal antitrust law. To the activities under the Sherman Law,



AS NEW ORLEANS SEES IT.

The Times-Democrat points out that New Orleans has ninety million people within a radius of 1,500 miles, while San Francisco has only seventeen million. It adds that New Orleans is nearly 2,000 miles nearer the Panama Canal.

however, we may add the indictments against eight members of an alleged cotton pool.

In its suit begun in Birmingham, Ala., to dissolve the Southern Grocers' Association, an organization doing business in twelve States, the Government, remarks the *Nashville Banner* (Dem.), "appears to be on the right scent." We read further:

"If there is really an octopus with tentacles that sucks the life blood of the people it is constituted of commercial organizations of this character rather than the great capitalistic combines we call trusts and that are engaged mostly in manufacture.

"If all that is reported of the Wholesale Grocers' Association be true it is clearly a combination in restraint of trade and even worse. It is a cold-blooded extortion in the necessities of life and must be in a large degree responsible for the high prices of foodstuffs now prevailing.

"The mode of procedure adopted by this association, as described in the petition filed in the United States Court at Birmingham, is to coerce all retail grocers into selling their wares at prices fixed by the association. A retailer who refuses to comply can not buy goods. The compact association has him listed and barred. It is also charged that the retailers are expected to divide profits with the wholesalers who maintain the prices in the form of rebates. This is a direct hold-up of the general public. It is robbery of the people for the benefit of the members of the association."

The *Montgomery Advertiser* (Dem.), however, is inclined to think it smells a rat in this case. To quote:

"Did the adjective 'Southern' in the name of the association have any bearing upon the attack? Is the fact that the association is made up of Southern firms with no particular political influence in national affairs responsible for the zealous activity of the officials, who are being widely advertised by the prosecution? These are pertinent questions. They are pertinent in view of the fact that the Attorney-General ordered recently an immediate and hurried investigation of the Patten cotton pool which was forcing upward the price of cotton, while the various wheat pools, which were raising the price of wheat by the same means went on unnoticed and unchecked. It was a crime to raise the price of the product of the Southern farms and plantations, but apparently the men who were raising the price of

wheat, the product of the Northern farms, were engaged in a laudable undertaking."

Other organizations accused of increasing the cost of living are the Chicago Putter and Egg Board and the Elgin Butter Board. Against the former, a corporation of one hundred dealers, which is said to determine prices for the East as well as the Middle West, a suit is now pending. And according to the *Boston Herald*, "there are others—many of them—deserving similar consideration from the authorities of State and nation."

The suit against the Great Lakes Towing Company was brought in Cleveland, Ohio. This corporation, which has a capital of \$10,000,000 and operates tugboats and lighters on the lakes from Buffalo to Duluth, is said to monopolize the business, driving competitors from the field by oppressive methods. Says the *Buffalo Express*:

"This is not a situation, even if it is as bad as Mr. Wickersham says, in which the public can easily see that it is much concerned. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the existence of a towing monopoly would have a tendency to add considerably to the cost of living by increasing the cost of transportation. If the towing of a boat loaded with foodstuffs costs, say, double under the operation of a towing monopoly what it would cost if there were competition, it is obvious that the cargo must bring that much more when sold if the same profit is to remain for the producer. The same argument holds for lumber and ore and all other commodities."

The alleged "Bathtub Trust" is denounced by the *New York American* as "a tax on cleanliness and health." It is said to be a combination of sixteen companies with a capital of \$100,000,000, controlling 95 per cent. of the output of sanitary enameled iron ware. The papers last week reported that it was being "investigated" by Attorney-General Wickersham. Says a news dispatch in *The American*:

"The point in which Mr. Wickersham is interested especially is the agreement by which sixteen powerful manufacturers gave authority to E. L. Wayman, formerly secretary of a manufacturers' association, to dictate a raise in prices, which is expected to net the combination \$25,000,000 a year."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

RUSSIA fears that freedom in Finland might be catching.—*Chicago News*.

As for sugar, the courts have done a surprising amount of refining.—*Wall Street Journal*.

So long as the man-bird needs gasoline the other birds have the laugh.—*New York World*.

OKLAHOMA seems to be suffering just now from overcapitalization.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times*.

DEAR LEGISLATURE—If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. Yours, etc., Charles E. Hughes.—*Newark News*.

In a leading magazine Mr. W. H. Taft expresses his approval of the present national Administration.—*Houston Chronicle*.

The man who rode through Hell Gate on a log ought to swap experiences with the Honorable John Dalzell, of Pittsburg.—*Philadelphia North American*.

A COMPREHENSIVE review of the current numbers of the magazines is unnecessary. They contain Roosevelt and the advertising sections.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

It is officially denied that Colonel Bryan has gone abroad to work up a movement for the immigration of new Democrats into the United States.—*Washington Times*.

We look for protests and challenges from Illinois, Pittsburg, and New York, inspired by the statement of that man in Memphis who says he is "the boss crook of the country."—*Chattanooga Times*.

PUNGENT paragraphs from the Roosevelt speeches indicate that he has the wisdom of Solomon, with the grouch of Job, the faith of William Jennings Bryan, and the courage of Andrew Jackson.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

MR. SHERMAN is back in Washington. What for?—*Charleston News and Courier*.

MISS DEMOCRACY now knows that Senator Dolliver is only a horrid flirt.—*Washington Post*.

YET we feel almost sure that President Taft could beat him at golf.—*Chicago Daily News*.

"SUNNY JIM" declares he never met an Insurgent on his recent trip. Evidently the Insurgents saw him coming.—*Pittsburg Post*.

THERE are Democrats who still view Bryan as the "Democratic Moses," evidently remembering that Moses never reached the Promised Land.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

MR. LORIMER is naturally indignant at the thought of a number of legislators conspiring together to get into jail for the purpose of driving him out of the Senate.—*New York Evening Sun*.

THE statement that the average salary of the American preacher is only \$630 a year should make the heathen send missionaries to us.—*Houston Chronicle*.

WE sympathize with George V. now facing alone the problems of the Empire, but of course Colonel Roosevelt had to come home some time.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE fact that Korea has one hundred and sixteen paying gold mines goes a long way toward explaining why the rest of the world is taking such an interest in civilizing it.—*Denver Republican*.

THERE does not seem to be any wide-spread movement upon the part of the British populace to petition President Taft to appoint T. R. Ambassador Reid's successor.—*Los Angeles Express*.



PASSING ON THE TORCH.

"As we go out into the darkness, and other hands grasp the torch, at least we can say that our part has been borne well and valiantly."

—From Roosevelt's lecture at Oxford.
—Vic. Lambdin in the *Syracuse Herald*.



GERMANY'S TIFF WITH THE VATICAN

GERMANY is both politically and religiously sensitive. The country of Martin Luther and Melanchthon is proud of the Reformation and is not inclined to favor any public utterances of those in high authority which seem to decry it. Accordingly when Pope Pius X., in his recent encyclical on the memory of St. Charles Borromeo, of Milan, likened the Modernists of to-day to the Reformers, a protest was publicly made in the Prussian Landtag; Chancellor Bethmann-Holweg telegraphed to the German Ambassador at Rome to demand an explanation of the Vatican and an apparently satisfactory explanation was given. The words in the encyclical which caused offense are thus given in the Catholic weekly *Rome* (Rome):

"This wonderful influx of divine Providence in the work of restoration promoted by the Church shines forth with splendor in that century which, for the comfort of the good, saw the appearance of St. Charles Borromeo. In those days passions ran riot and the knowledge of the truth was almost completely perverted and obscured; there was a continual struggle with errors, and human society, going from bad to worse, seemed to be rushing toward the abyss. In the midst of these errors rose up proud and rebellious men, *enemies of the cross of Christ . . . men of earthly sentiments whose god is their belly*. These, bent not on correcting morals but on denying the dogmas, multiplied the disorders, loosening for themselves and for others the bridle of licentiousness, and contemning the authoritative guidance of the Church to pander to the passions of the most corrupt princes and peoples, with a virtual tyranny overturned its doctrine, constitution, discipline.

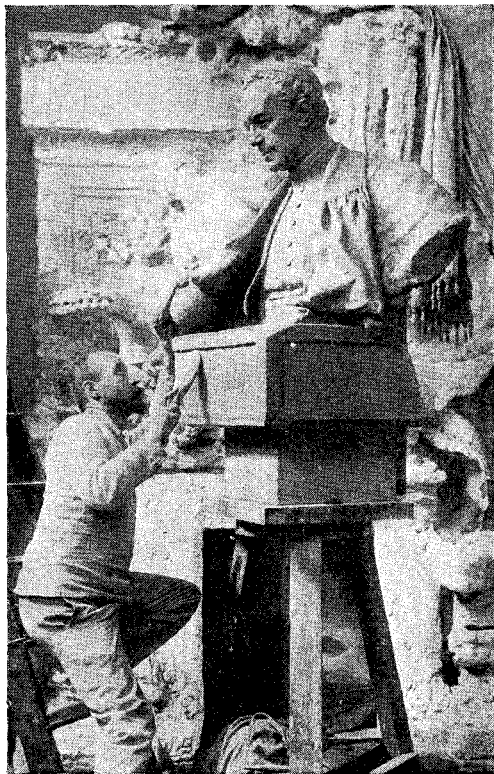
"Then, imitating these sinners to whom was address the menace: *Wo to you who call evil good and good evil*, that tumult of rebellion and that perversion of faith and morals they called reformation and themselves reformers. But, in truth, they were corrupters, for, undermining with dissensions and wars the forces of Europe, they paved the way for the rebellions and the apostasy of modern times, in which were united and renewed in one onslaught those three kinds of conflict, hitherto separated, from which the Church had always issued victorious: the bloody conflicts of the first ages, then the internal pest of heresies, and finally, under the name of evangelical liberty, a vicious corruption and a perversion of discipline unknown perhaps in medieval times."

These Reformers are like the Moderns, or Modernists, of the present day, says the Holy Father, and continues:

"They presumed to reform faith and discipline at their own caprice—nor is it better understood, venerable brothers, by the Moderns against whom we have to combat to-day. These,

too, subvert the doctrine, laws, institutions of the Church, forever talking about culture and civilization, not because they have this so much at heart, but because under such sounding words they are enabled the better to conceal the evil nature of their designs."

It was perhaps a mere party move in the Prussian Diet which led a National Liberal to condemn the language of the encyclical. Much more important is the utterance of the Chancellor, von Bethmann-Holweg, as reported in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and other leading German organs. The head of Government spoke bluntly as follows:



THE ITALIAN SCULPTOR TERENCE MODELING A BUST OF POPE PIUS X.

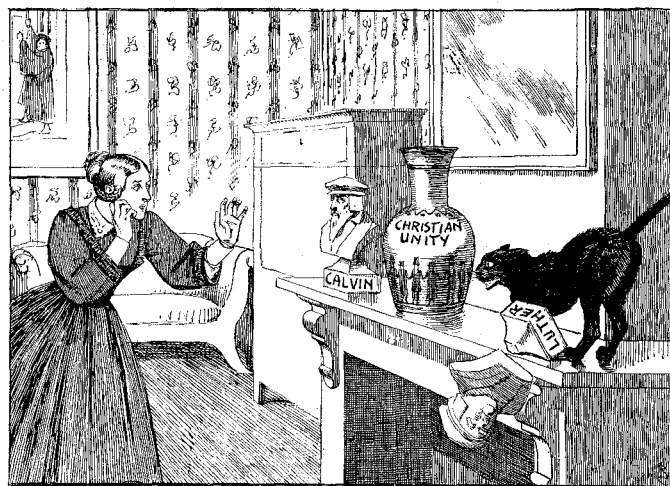
"The contents of the encyclical reflect upon German Reformers, on Reform, and on the princes and peoples of the Reformed faith in a manner likely to wound deeply their religious convictions. Their political and moral sentiments are equally affronted."

The speaker went on to say that the German Ambassador at Rome had been instructed to make these views known to the pontifical authorities. According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, not only did Mr. von Muehlburg, Germany's representative at the Court of the Vatican, call the attention of Cardinal Merry del Val to the emotion called up high and low throughout Germany, but the Papal Nuncio at Munich at once telegraphed to Rome, and his example was immediately followed by the Archbishops of Breslau and Cologne. These telegrams were strongly worded, we read, and express a fear that the

political consequences might be dangerous to the Catholic Center in the Reichstag. The telegram from Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg stated that the Kaiser could not accept certain reflections cast upon his ancestors. The response to the Ambassador's representations appears in the great papal organ, the daily *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), in which we read:

"In view of the commotion created in political and religious circles in Berlin by a wholly erroneous interpretation of a recent pontifical encyclical, we are authorized to state that the Holy Father in the encyclical referred to, *Editæ Sæpe*, promulgated on the centenary of St. Charles Borromeo, and intended to combat the errors of the Modernists, had not the slightest intention, as is evident from the text, of offending the non-Catholics of Germany. Several phrases of the encyclical do indeed give historic appreciation of the work of St. Charles Borromeo, but no prince or people is specifically mentioned in them. Moreover, it is to be noticed that it is against Catholics of the present time, rebels to the teaching and authority of the Apostolic See, that His Holiness directs his condemnation."

The Catholic *Germania* (Berlin) describes the Kaiser's satisfaction at the statement made in the papal organ as "quite unprecedented."



THE BORROMEO ENCYCLICAL.
GERMANY—"Heaven help us! There goes Luther."
—Amsterdammer.

HINDUS PAUSE IN SEDITION TO MOURN EDWARD

WHEREAS, in years gone by, the death of a king spelled riot and revolution in India, the year of our Lord 1910 sees the East Indians pause in sedition-mongering and bomb-throwing to mourn the demise of their late Emperor, Edward VII. Ever since May 6, the date of the King's death, native newspapers, conducted in English and vernacular, have been full of accounts of condolence meetings held throughout the length and breadth of the land, by all sections of Indians, Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Christians. The most curious fact of all is that the very communities that erstwhile were teeming with seditionists and anarchists now are the most vociferous in their expression of loyalty to the new King-Emperor.

Even the Bengalis, who are blamed by the British for having worked up the "unrest" in the dependency, have held hundreds of meetings in various parts of the peninsula to convey their sense of sorrow to the royal family. The president of one of these assemblies is reported by *The Tribune* (Lahore, the Punjab) to have said:

"A sovereign, according to Hindu *Shastras*, is regarded as the father of his people and it is incumbent on them as Hindus to go into mourning on account of the demise of a sovereign who was in truth their father and the peacemaker of this world. The Bengalis have been the earliest comrades of the British in India and have profited immensely by this connection, and it behooves them to show their respect and gratitude in a special manner."

It is easy to dismiss disdainfully these effusions of native loyalty to the British Sovereign, but it must be remembered that during recent months the Hindus have become alarmed by the thought that the very foundations of society might be undermined by headstrong young anarchists. Thus it came to pass that a few weeks since a number of the most influential Hindus presented a memorial to the Viceroy in which they sought to suggest means to annihilate anarchism in Hindustan. As reported in *The Panjabee* (Lahore) the petitioners declared that "Hindus are naturally law-abiding and loyal to the core; and most of the irreligious tendencies of the modern Hindu youths must be attributed to the present materialistic civilization and

secular education which deprive them of their ancient religious training, character, and intuition"; and the memorialists, therefore, pray that "religious education and training on thoroughly orthodox and non-sectarian lines may be allowed to be imparted to Hindu youths."

Whether or not the Government will see its way clear to arrange to teach Hinduism to Hindu school-children is not known; but it is widely felt that anarchism is really menacing Hindu society. Young men who call themselves patriots do not at all hesitate to loot people's houses in order to find funds for their red propaganda. Alarmed at this turn sedition has taken, *The Bengalee* (Calcutta) declares:

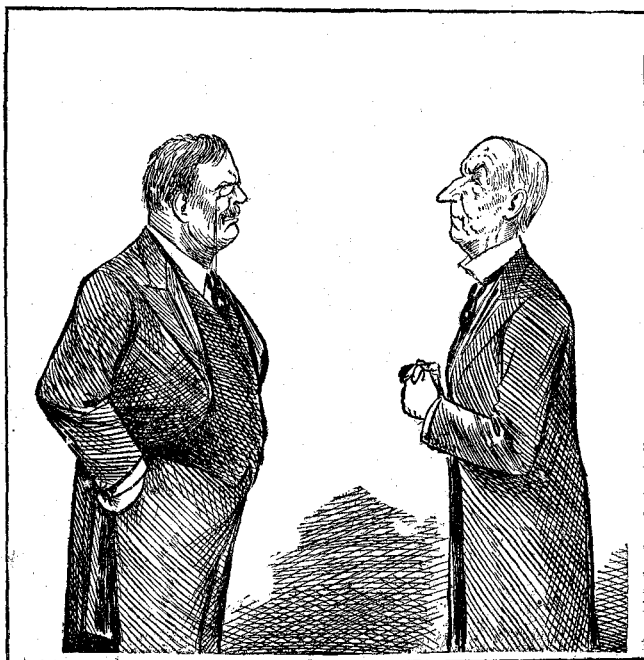
"We fail altogether to understand what possible combination of causes could have led to this utter negation of common sense and perversion of the moral sense in the case of these youths."

The educated Indians are unequivocally condemning these nefarious tactics, and are also beginning to realize that if they keep up bomb-throwing they will have to pay the cost of additional police and magisterial forces required to cope with the evil. *The Pioneer* (Allahabad) points out this fact, and *The Capital* (Calcutta), an organ of the English commercial community, goes to the length of proposing that a heavy punitive fine be imposed upon the neighborhood where a convicted anarchist has been born and bred. It adds:

"This would be an incentive to the people in such a district to keep their coasts clean from the foul cancer of sedition and allied disorders. I would even go farther. What are parents or guardians doing when they send forth from their home a young man who is not ashamed to be an assassin? They are responsible for his upbringing and education in right and wrong, in loyalty and disloyalty. They are responsible, as no one else is, for his real character."

As a natural result, Hindus are coming to cooperate with the English to put down nihilism. *The Indian Mirror* (Calcutta) writes:

"The mass of the people have a solemn duty imposed upon them at this moment—the duty of strengthening the hands of the Government in every possible way. We all know what the factors are which are to be held responsible for the deplorable tension of feeling between Europeans and Indians. Why do we not come to a cordial understanding and remove the causes of misunderstanding?"



"FOR THIS RELIEF—"

LORD MORLEY—"You are not thinking of visiting India, are you, Mr. Roosevelt?"
MR. ROOSEVELT—"Not this time, sir." —*Westminster Gazette*.



MULTUM EX PARVO.

FILIPINO (reading Mr. Roosevelt on the proper management of Egypt)—"Splendid! There's nothing he doesn't know about empire! And to think that he picked it all up from me!" —*Punch* (London).

END OF A "BUSINESS STATESMAN"

THE RESIGNATION of Dernburg from the post of Colonial Minister, and the rather commonplace record Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is making, move some European editorial observers to remark that William II. seems to be having hard luck with his ministers.

There is a dearth of genuine statesmen in Germany and particularly of colonial statesmen, thinks the London *Saturday Review*. The Emperor William, declares *The Tablet* (London), found his colonial possessions languishing under the military pedantry with which they were administered, and he appointed Mr. Dernburg, an eminent banker, of Jewish stock, "to the thankless task of trying to put the German colonies on a business basis." Now he resigns. Yet the success of this "business statesman" has been undoubted. This is testified to by the official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), in which we read:

"The thoroughgoing zeal with which the German Colonial Office endeavors to develop the resources of the German colonies in Africa and the South Seas has borne its fruit already in a threefold way, as is evident from the figures of the imperial budget. In the first place we find a considerable reduction of the auxiliary grants by the home Government. Despite the large extension of the railway system the colonies need for the current year only a subsidy of a little over \$7,000,000, i.e., about 10 per cent. less than in the previous year. Secondly, we find for the first time a contribution by the colonial administration for the expenditure of the Colonial Office. Thirdly, the colony of Southwestern Africa has strengthened its financial position to such an extent that it can place its own public loans on the money market."

Yet the aristocracy and bureaucracy of Berlin have compelled this civilian to give up his post. Says *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London):

"From the first Herr Dernburg's position has been difficult—that of a new man in an old, an anachronistic system, that of a commercial man set to coerce politicians, that of a civilian in command of military officers of the proudest army in the world. Probably no one but a weak man could have remained in office, and even he would have had to forfeit his dignity and self-respect to do so.

"Even more important than the ministerial crisis is the social unrest that Herr Dernburg's action will cause. Germany and her politics are already, in the eyes of many Germans, too rigidly subdivided by caste and specialization. It was intended that Herr Dernburg should introduce practical business methods into the Ministry, and at the same time connect the industrial interests of the people with those of the Government. The differences of caste and the fears of agrarian, as opposed to industrial, interests aroused by Herr Dernburg's colonial policy have proved too strong for these hopes."

Dernburg had, in fact, "Americanized" the Colonial Office, as the German papers say. As a lad of nineteen he was sent to New York to study American banking methods, and more recently, in 1909, he came to this country to visit the "cotton belt," with a view to establishing the cultivation of cotton in German Africa. This practical administrator became a great Colonial Minister for Germany, declares a writer in *The Daily Mail* (London):

"Herr Dernburg brought a new element into the aristocratic seclusion of German politics—the business element. His repu-

tation for unconventionality was fully borne out by the fact that he had 'taken the stump' in political campaigns in order to tell the people about the colonies. Heir to muddle and failure, he became engrossed in his new task, and because he was enthusiastic, convinced, immensely energetic, Germany became colonial mad. Before he had been four months in office he was lecturing the German chambers of commerce on the prospects of the colonies now in his charge. The world, he urged, was becoming rapidly English because in the English colonies foreign immigrants were assimilated. Germany had lost importance through lack of colonies. German industry depended more and more on foreign countries for raw materials and food supplies.

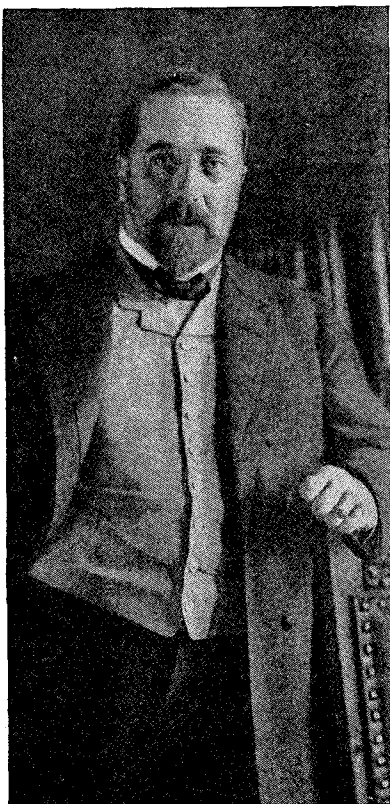
"The German colonies must be made to send more of both to the Fatherland and at the same time must be developed in order to provide a new and sure market for the Fatherland's produce. He believed this possible, and because he believed he made Germany believe. Before his conviction and vigor the old apathy and cynicism and suspicion vanished.

"In this spirit began the great era of colonial administration which would now seem to be imperiled."

The fall of Germany's most brilliant statesman, the trusted lieutenant of Von Buelow, and the chosen "business agent abroad" of the practical Kaiser, whose genius recognized the worth of such a man, is thus accounted for by the London *Times'* correspondent:

"It was the representatives of the official caste who resented the intrusion, into the charmed circle of administration, of a man who had merely proved his high abilities in the conduct of complicated commercial and financial affairs. Here was a mere outsider suddenly promoted to be a first-class Geheimrath, and with the title of Excellency too. What was to become of the service, if such a precedent were to be successfully

set? . . . In the recent debates he complained bitterly of the attacks made upon him by officers in the colonies and particularly in Southwest Africa, and he declared that the men who made them ought to be taught a severe lesson."



HE BROUGHT NEW IDEAS INTO GERMAN STATECRAFT.

Bernhard Dernburg has found his efforts to "Americanize" German Imperial policies too much for him. The official caste, we read, "resented the intrusion."



DIOGENES II.

CHANCELLOR—"What are you looking for?"
WILLIAM—"A Chancellor!"

—Ulk (Berlin).

OUR FUTURE RELATIONS WITH JAPAN NEW LIGHT ON THE "JAPANESE SOUL"

THE RECENT alarmist utterances of some of our prominent men about Japanese-American relations have been greeted by the Japanese press either with ridicule or with sarcasm. In this country many papers took them as efforts to rouse sentiment for the Naval Appropriation Bill. Nevertheless, it can not be denied that they have made an impression upon some of the leading minds of Japan, for in the May issue of the *Taiyo*, perhaps the most influential monthly in Tokyo, we notice an article from the pen of Mr. Nakahashi, president of one of the greatest steamship companies in Japan, expressing decidedly pessimistic views about our future relations with the Mikado's empire. Mr. Nakahashi is noted not only for his remarkable business ability but for his scholarly taste, being the author of numerous articles and several notable books. To him the crux of the American-Japanese question still lies in the immigration problem, which has for the present almost ceased to claim the attention of the public east of the Rockies. He disagrees with some of his compatriots who think the Japanese immigrant will be assimilated here, and frankly admits that the Japanese, like the Chinaman, retains his national traits, patriotism, and traditions wherever he may go. These, as well as his physical appearance, make him, Mr. Nakahashi asserts, unsuited to commingle and assimilate with the white race, and it is natural that America should decline to receive him. Was not Japan herself, he asks, forced by popular objection to send back 300 Chinese coolies who had been engaged for the construction work of a railroad? Instead of regarding the unassimilable quality of the Japanese as one of his shortcomings, the writer finds in it the strength of the nation, and he makes the following portentous remarks:

"I am of the opinion that to maintain the position of a first-class Power a nation must possess at least 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 population, for in case of emergency we may borrow money abroad, but not soldiers. It is therefore desirable that our population should be kept concentrated within the confines of our own country and its immediate vicinities. Thickly populated as they are, our islands are yet capable of harboring 20,000,000 more people, while almost as many can be sent to Korea and Manchuria. In view of this fact it is for the good of Japan, as much as it is to the interest of America, that we should stop the emigration of our people to the United States.

"And yet it must be remembered that our population increases at the rate of 500,000 every year, and the time will come before many years when we will be forced to find some new outlet for the surplus population. Some of the South American Republics seem willing to receive our immigrants, but even South America will not favor the unrestricted immigration of people who are unable to assimilate themselves with the native races and institutions. Should diplomatic complications arise between a South American state and Japan on account of popular demonstration against our immigrants such as has occurred in California, it is quite possible that the United States, following the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, will interfere with our policy in behalf of the South American country. An American-Japanese conflict seems an inevitable corollary of a policy aiming at the encouragement of the emigration of our population to South America."

Mr. Nakahashi looks upon the completion of the Panama Canal as the pivotal point in American diplomacy in the Far East. He says:

"The great canal will be available for navigation within seven years, and we must be prepared to see America assume a more vigorous attitude toward us after 1917 or thereabouts. Indeed, the new diplomacy of America will really begin with the opening of this waterway, and the Far Eastern question, as well as the immigration question, will assume a more serious aspect, if the new American policy manifests itself in proposals and interference in which Japan can not acquiesce without imperiling her own vital interests."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MIND of the Oriental is so proverbially difficult for the rest of us to fathom that we may welcome as a valuable contribution to our knowledge a fresh and striking article on "The Japanese Soul," which appears in the *Revue Générale* (Paris) from the pen of Jules Leclercq, the well-known French traveler and journalist. Perhaps we should keep in mind while reading it the close friendship between the French and the Russians, a friendship cemented by the investment of millions of francs in Russian bonds, to explain some of the stronger passages. The writer, who professes to have a special insight into the workings of the Japanese disposition, doubts "the sincerity of the smiles and bows which they lavish on foreigners." "Simple indeed must be those who are deceived by them." He boldly remarks:

"Under this feigned politeness, which is merely a mechanical and hollow piece of flattery, they conceal a profound aversion for foreigners. This feeling is ready at any moment to burst out into violence as brutally as the cannon shot with which the Japanese fell upon the Russians without previous declaration of war. This was, of course, a proceeding quite unworthy of a nation which boasts of being chivalric. The Japanese have studied our civilization merely for the sake of contending with us. Their cry is 'Death to the barbarians!'"

This writer says that "British arrogance" is humility "compared with the conceit of the Japanese." "They threaten to inflict upon America the same treatment they dealt to China." Mr. Leclercq does not spare the Japanese in the matter of commercial honesty. "They are unscrupulous in their business methods," he remarks casually. The following terms seem pretty strong when we remember that they are printed in a Paris journal of the first literary and political importance:

"I met at Kobé an English merchant who held the Chinese in high esteem, but had such a contempt for the Japs that he declared that their moral level was lower than that of the cannibals of Central Africa. Is it not surprising that, while the Chinese are perfectly honest in trade, the Japanese are the most openly dishonest of all civilized peoples? . . . With prodigious rapidity they have acquired a military education as a people, but it will take them two or three generations to acquire a commercial education."

The intense and warlike patriotism of these people is freely conceded by this French writer and journalist, and he tells how sedulously and thoroughly it is inculcated on the young. The Ronins were the forty-seven heroes who delivered Japan in the mythical ages. Their tombs and armor are pointed out as an example to the school-children of Japan.

Equally important as incentives to courage and patriotism are the military museums in Japan, of which we read:

"I have learned more about the Japanese soul from visiting the museums than from any other experience. They are not so much monuments of national glory as schools of courage, where the memorials of bravery and devotion are stored up and exhibited."

The warlike spirit of Japanese patriotism, selfish and narrow as it is, is the sole redeeming quality in the nation's character, says Mr. Leclercq, and he concludes:

"Europeans generally leave Japan without regret, and with the impression that it is over-artificial and effete. The landscape offers to the eye neither variety nor surprise. The trees are too little, the mountains are too little; the people live in Lilliputian houses. They do not understand grandeur in architecture, and their temples are wanting in fine and noble lines. Their style is monotonous. We soon grow tired of what is so small and pretty, and when we bid good-by to Japan we find ourselves repeating the words of the old diplomat:

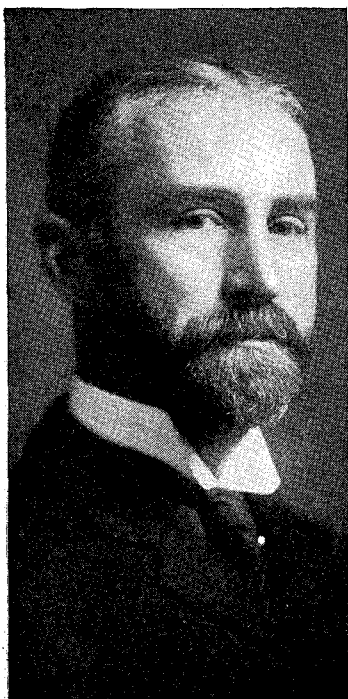
"Flowers without scent;
Fruit without flavor;
Women without modesty."

—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF OUR DOCTORS

THAT we are suffering from an overproduction of ill-trained physicians due to a multiplicity of poor medical schools, is the principal thesis of a recent Carnegie Foundation report that has aroused no little attention in medical circles. This report, a volume of 346 pages, forms the first



HE FINDS AN OVERPRODUCTION OF DOCTORS.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation, thinks the granting of too many M.D.'s by medical schools, run "for revenue only," is demoralizing the profession.

are the conclusions that have caused excitement. To quote Dr. Pritchett:

"It is evident that in a society constituted as are our modern States, the interests of the social order will be best served when the number of men entering a given profession reaches and does not exceed a certain ratio. For example, in law and medicine one sees best in a small village the situation created by the overproduction of inadequately trained men. In a town of 2,000 people one will find in most of our States from five to eight physicians where two well-trained men could do the work efficiently and make a competent livelihood. When, however, six or eight ill-trained physicians undertake to gain a living in a town which can support only two, the whole plane of professional conduct is lowered in the struggle which ensues, each man becomes intent upon his own practise, public health and sanitation are neglected, and the ideals and standards of the profession tend to demoralization.

"A similar state of affairs comes from the presence of too large a number of ill-trained lawyers in a community. . . . It seems clear that as nations advance in civilization they will be driven to throw around the admission to these great professions such safeguards as will limit the number of those who enter them to some reasonable estimate of the number who are actually needed. It goes without saying that no system of standards of admission to a profession can exclude all the unfit or furnish a perfect body of practitioners, but a reasonable enforcement of such standards will at least relieve the body politic of a large part of the difficulty which comes from overproduction, and will safeguard the right of society to the service of trained men in the great callings which touch so closely our physical and political life. . . .

of a series on professional schools to be issued by the Foundation and is from the pen of Abraham Flexner, with an introduction by President Henry S. Pritchett. President Pritchett begins by reminding his readers that trustees called upon to administer a fund for the benefit of institutions of higher education must necessarily begin by an investigation, to find what institutions deserve this name. The present research has revealed, he says, an enormous overproduction of uneducated and ill-trained doctors, due in the main to the existence of schools "for revenue only," and to the failure of large universities to realize their own responsibilities in the matter, especially in the provision of proper hospitals under complete control of the teaching authorities. We need, he says, fewer and better medical schools. These

"No one can become familiar with this situation without acquiring a hearty sympathy for the American youth who, too often the prey of commercial advertising methods, is steered into the practise of medicine with almost no opportunity to learn the difference between an efficient medical school and a hopelessly inadequate one. A clerk who is receiving \$50 a month in the country store gets an alluring brochure which paints the life of the physician as an easy road to wealth. He has no realization of the difference between medicine as a profession and medicine as a business, nor as a rule has he any adviser at hand to show him that the first requisite for the modern practitioner of medicine is a good general education. Such a boy falls an easy victim to the commercial medical school, whether operating under the name of a university or college, or alone."

These things have been said before without causing much excitement, but when they are said in the name of a body of men having several million dollars to distribute, they carry much farther and penetrate deeper when they hit. The bulk of the report by Mr. Flexner is a statistical analysis of the facts summed up by Dr. Pritchett and of their causes. Naturally there are those who are unwilling to give these gentlemen the last word. It is even reported that one medical college has brought suit for damages against members of the committee under whose auspices this investigation was made. A correspondent from Utica, N. Y., writes to *The Evening Post* (New York, June 13), protesting against what he calls the Rooseveltian or "big-stick" methods of the committee. He says:

"What Mr. Flexner ignores, what all men ignore who would permit only men of culture, refinement, and college training to practise medicine, is that the frontier and the backwoods need physicians as well as the aristocratic sections of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the other cities.

"And the United States is still largely frontier and backwoods. . . . The standards recommended by the Carnegie Foundation report would rule out from the medical profession two classes of men. One class would be the men of the Gross, Agnew, and Leidy type, men endowed by nature for leadership in their profession. The other class would be the large number of humble, hard-working doctors who ride almost impassable country roads on stormy nights, who encounter the snow-drifts in the mountain passes, and ford the swollen streams in the effort to relieve human suffering. We should have, thus, in certain favored places a limited number of perfectly respectable doctors, a little overcritical, perhaps, not given much to the enthusiasm that leads to self-sacrifice, careful about their fees, which would increase with the absence of competition. But the flooded stream, the black, unlighted night of the prairie, the narrow mountain road, the lonely farm, would not be within reach of their automobiles. Because this is so, because the sober sense of masses of people in action covers a wider range of fact than can be gathered in the closet, the recommendations of the report are futile."

The daily press, however, generally commends the report. The *New York Times* (June 12), in a two-column editorial,

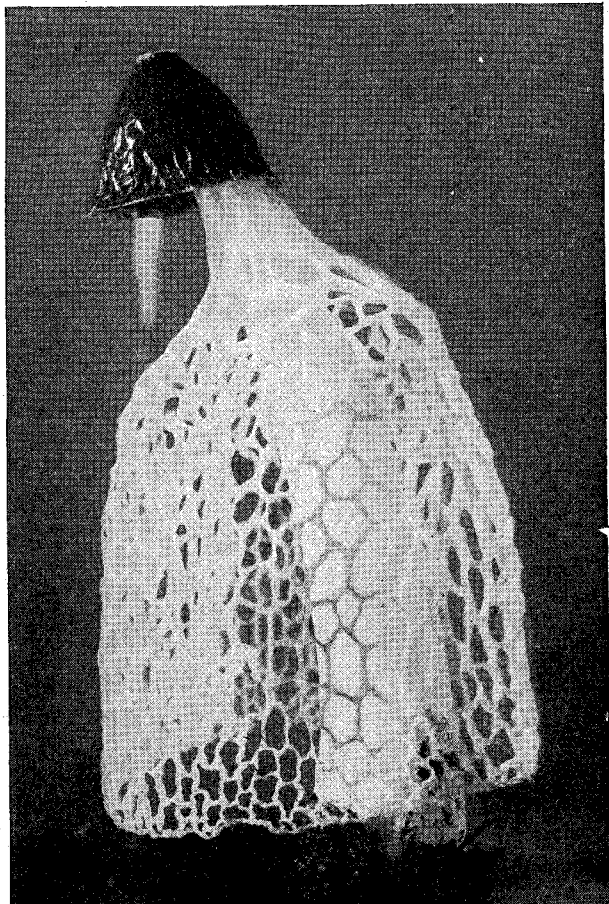


HE WOULD WEED OUT THE INFERIOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, who tells us about the equipment of every medical school in the country in his report, and recommends that the poorer ones be abolished in the interests of health.

concludes that two practical and beneficial results must follow. It says:

"The conditions of admission and graduation in schools of the highest attainable excellence will be much more severe than those now enforced. The number able to enter the profession with due certificate of adequate training will be greatly reduced. There will be much fewer physicians and better, not chiefly because preparation will take more time and money, but because the number fitted for the severer training will be less. On this point, as cardinal, the report of the Foundation is elaborate and emphatic. It is in the main sound. On the face of it a plan to restrict the physician's career may seem a wrong one to those



By courtesy of "The Volta Review," Washington, D. C.

GROWING TOO FAST FOR A TIME-EXPOSURE.

The "Dictyophora" has to be photographed by a quick exposure or it will blur the plate.

seeking to enter it, may savor of the denial of the individual freedom to which we Americans are devoted—and addicted. But there will remain complete liberty for the more competent, and that the competent only shall be allowed to practise is one of the plain, universal, inalienable rights of the whole community."

The report, and especially the part of it relating to hospitals, was recently emphasized by President Schurman, of Cornell, in an address at the graduation exercises of Cornell University Medical School in New York City. He said, as reported in the *New York Sun* (June 6):

"The greatest need of our first-class medical schools to-day is the free and unhampered use of hospitals which they own or absolutely control on the medical and educational side. The only way in which these schools can utilize hospitals is by appointing to their faculties gentlemen who are already members of hospital staffs. But this fatally limits the choice of the authorities of the university in selecting professors for their medical schools. . . .

"The most vital question in connection with medical education in this State and indeed in the United States to-day is whether the great privately endowed hospitals of this city will recognize the immense opportunity which now stands open to them for self-improvement by offering positions on their staffs to the best physicians and surgeons in America."

A REMARKABLE MUSHROOM

A VEGETABLE organism that grows so fast that it is hard to photograph it would appear to belong in Alice's Wonderland, but such an organism actually exists in the jungles of Java, if we are to credit Mr. David Fairchild, in charge of the Department of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, who writes of it to *The Volta Review* (Washington, June-July). It is a fungus, and the accompanying view of it, which is said to be the first published in this country, shows it to be a very remarkable growth. Says Mr. Fairchild:

"This mushroom, the 'Dictyophora,' or 'net-bearer,' grows in the jungles of Java, where it frequently attains a height of six or eight inches. I tried to photograph it by time exposure, but failed, for the reason that it grew so rapidly during the exposure that the outlines were blurred on the plate! The accompanying photograph was accordingly taken by 'quick exposure,' almost a snap-shot.

"'Dictyophora' propagates itself by means of insects, and its whole appearance is accordingly designed to appeal to the eyes and appetites of flies. Both the stem and the billowy veil or 'net,' from which it gets its name, are pure white—a color which is most attractive to the fly—while the hood at the top of the stem consists of a greenish, sticky mass, that gives out a vile stench of meat in the last stages of decay.

"This odor, which can be detected for rods, attracts swarms of flies, who gorge themselves on the mushroom in the belief that they are enjoying a particularly delicious bit of putrefaction. As a matter of fact they are only eating millions of mushroom spores, which are deposited elsewhere and provide for the propagation of this species."

AN ORCHESTRA OF DOCTORS

AN ORCHESTRA composed entirely of medical men has recently been formed at Paris. It numbers no less than 66 members, selected from about 150 physicians who had specially applied for the honor. An editorial writer in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis) connects this event, half jocosely, half seriously, with the recent discovery that music, in certain cases, has a curative value. He asks:

"Is there anything at present being agitated in high or low medical circles . . . that can equal in interest the possibilities of the therapeutic value of not one, but many, American medical orchestras, were they to play the right sort of music, as prescribed by a recognized medical director, in the rooms, wards, or amphitheaters of our many hospitals? Or in case the patients are not confined to their beds on account of surgical intervention, but are only hosts to the many skin affections which to-day are reaping the benefits of phototherapy and radiotherapy, or for other reasons in need of physiotherapy and mecano-therapy, a public concert would have advantages, since by effecting a foregathering of some hundreds of patients the program could be diversified to bring, not only heat and light into the musical atmosphere, but a stimulation of all the muscles of the body that would put the Whitley Exerciser to shame. Surely modern music, so unmistakably interpretative of all the complicated phases of civilization as exprest in the works of Richard Strauss, Hugo Wolf, Charpentier, and Debussy, would, if handled by a medical orchestra that had the medical and the musical sense in like proportions, be the means of doing away with nearly all the therapies; just as in very recent times these therapies were instrumental in casting ignominy on the worth and value of certain hitherto highly prized drugs."

What, for instance, the writer goes on to say, could be better as a substitute for mecano-therapy than Strauss's "Elektra," with its suggestions of muscular action, its appeal to strength of body and of mind, its strange cacophonies requiring more exercise on the part of the auditor than many days of limb-movement? What more colorful than Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande," or more in line with phototherapy as illustrated by Finsen's Light? Is it a stretch of the imagination to see in

"Salome" therapeutic qualities allied with radiotherapy? Would not the music of Berlioz, if conducted by a surgeon of light and leading, near the bedside of a patient, be a more effective check to disagreeable set-backs than thermotherapy?

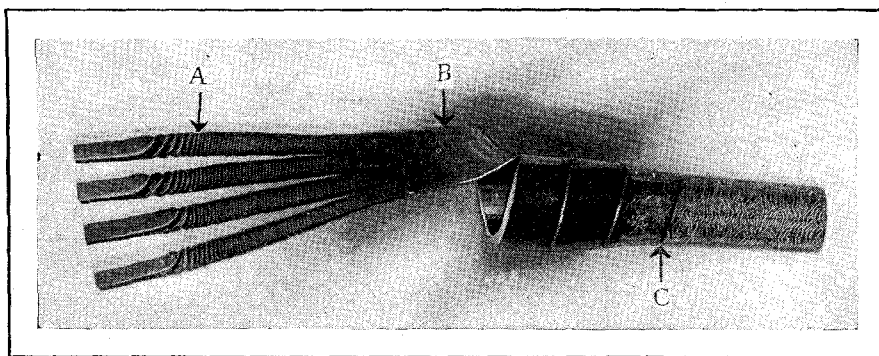
"In truth, we have here an as yet unexplored country that no doubt will yield rich rewards to those daring spirits in the medical and musical worlds, who, for aught we know, may already be hard at work on an alliance that shall be the therapeutic boon of the future.

"At present the status of musical education among our physicians is not a thing to be too boastful of; hence, the first attempts in the matter of interpreting a musical score should be made in secret lest the execrable playing create an invincible prejudice in the minds of the public against the forming of a medical orchestra. But what is more important to remember is that directly such a body of men are put to work in the sick-room, a musical director of rare judgment is absolutely necessary, for if he be either a thorough musician without any extensive knowledge of symptomatology, or a medical man ignorant of the effect that modern music may have on the sick, no good results will ensue. What would not be the dire consequences of a mistake in judgment that would insist upon the playing of a Richard Strauss or Hector Berlioz composition shortly after a surgical operation, when the soothing tones of a Mozartian score would have greater therapeutic value!"

DAMASCUS GUN-BARRELS

THE COMPLICATED patterns on Damascus gun-barrels are not merely on the surface, as might seem at first glance, but extend through the mass of the metal, which is built up of two different materials. Hence the pattern can not wear off, but is brought out even more clearly with age. How this is effected is told by Frank A. Stanley in the course of an article on "Manufacturing Shot-Gun Barrels," contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York, June 2). Says Mr. Stanley:

"A number of thin charcoal-iron and steel plates are first welded together in alternate arrangement until the required number of layers is obtained, depending upon the size and character of the pattern desired in the barrel. From this composite block of metal, strips are cut in the form of ribbons, each, of course, composed of as many laminations as there were sheets of steel and iron in the original welded material. These composite ribbons are then twisted as indicated at A, after which a number of them are butt welded together edgewise throughout their entire length as at B in the same illustration. We now have a ribbon made up of the narrow and



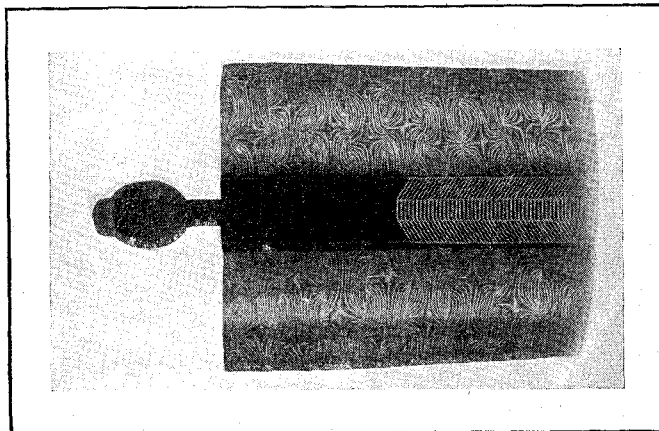
HOW THE DAMASCUS BARREL IS BUILT.

twisted strips, and the next stage is to weld this ribbon spirally upon a mandrel, thus forming a tube which is butt welded spirally from end to end as at C. This then is the rough barrel which, after being machined internally to within a few thousandths of the required size of bore, is ready for the gun manufacturer, who proceeds to finish the tube outside and in to suit his requirements. It will be clear that the character of the pattern upon the barrel is determined by the number of steel and iron strips in the ribbon, the thickness and width of the latter, the amount of twist given these ribbons and the number of strands which are welded together prior to welding spirally upon the mandrel.

"The figure thus formed is not superficial, but instead extends through the entire thickness of the metal to the bore. The browning process through which the barrel is passed in finishing brings out the figured ornamentation in black and silvery-white lines, and no matter how much material may be removed from the surface of the original barrel, when this is afterward finished and browned, the pattern will still be brought out clearly upon the surface."

HOT-AIR BLASTS IN MEDICINE

THE DANGER of exposing oneself to a current of cold air is proverbial; and tho some physicians now sniff at it, most persons believe that even a blast from an electric fan may cause them to take cold. That by raising the temperature sufficiently such a current may be transformed



BREECH END OF A PAIR OF DAMASCUS GUN-BARRELS.

The complicated pattern extends throughout the metal, and is not merely on the surface.

into a curative agent of great value is now affirmed by Dr. A. Gradenwitz, who writes of the virtue of the hot-air blast, or "douche" as he calls it, in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 21). We read:

"The electric hot-air fan, which has been used for some time in the practise of medicine, has undergone interesting modifications of form and usage during recent years. In its original form, it was a device of American origin, used to dry the hair, the current driven by an electric fan being heated by an electric resistance, so that the longest hair could be dried by it in a very short time.

"Now this current of heated air has been found to have great importance in therapeutics: in affections such as gout, rheumatism, or neuralgia, a daily treatment of ten to fifteen minutes produces marked relief, and with prolonged treatment a complete cure may be effected. The affected members must of course be protected against danger of chill after the treatment by specially warm clothing.

"Soon after this new curative method had been adopted in medicine, it was observed that the same currents of hot air have a valuable curative effect on the diseased tissues in abscesses, etc., owing to the hyperemia [accumulation of blood in the part] that they induce. It is for this reason that hot-air douches have been rapidly adopted, not only in hospitals and sanatoriums, but in the offices of specialists and even of general

practitioners. The ease with which they are controlled, and the fact that the hot-air device may be operated merely by connecting it with an ordinary electric outlet (the heat being regulated at will by an interrupter connected with the apparatus) have contributed greatly toward making it acceptable in medical practise. It should be noted that these douches, which can not be secured with any other kind of apparatus, are capable of producing in half a minute a vigorous air current at a temperature of 212° F.

"Now, an electro-medical manufacturing concern in Berlin has extended the use of the hot-air douche to veterinary medicine. The fan used for this purpose has an electric motor wound in

series and placed in the sleeve of the machine; a 1.5-inch tube supports the electric radiator, which heats the air current to the boiling-point. The weight of the apparatus is two pounds; the consumption of current in the motor, under a tension of 220 volts, is 0.2 ampere and that of the radiator is 2 amperes. . . .

"As dogs and horses are particularly subject to maladies due to chill, the hot-air douche furnishes an excellent means of relieving and curing their troubles. Even the most nervous dogs become accustomed at the second sitting to the action of the hot-air current. Of course all patients, men or animals, must be protected with special care against danger of taking cold, which is temporarily augmented just after the treatment."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CAN FRIGHT WHITEN THE HAIR?

DOUBT IS thrown by a recent investigator, Professor Stieda, of Königsberg, Germany, on the popular belief that the hair may be whitened suddenly by shock. His studies lead him to believe that hair normally whitens, not through change or disappearance of its coloring-matter, but through actual substitution of one kind of hair for another. Such a change must depend, therefore, on the speed of growth. We read in *The Lancet* (London, May 21):

"Professor Stieda admits that a pigmented hair may become gray in its proximal part if the development of pigment in the hair root ceases, so that the newly formed part of a pigmented hair may thus become colorless. The whitening of the hair associated with advancing years is regarded as a physiological process, but Professor Stieda allows that psychological agencies, such as long grief, anxiety, and insanity, may induce similar changes, which are, however, not necessarily permanent. The average life of the hairs is a matter of considerable importance in regard to this question. According to the observations of Dr. Pincus, of Berlin, the long hairs of the head last from two to four years, the short ones from four to nine months. Dr. Moll has calculated that the life of the eyelashes is from three to four months. Various theories have been put forward to explain the supposed occurrence of sudden whitening of the hair. Vauquelin suggested that a substance might be excreted by the skin powerful enough to destroy the pigment of the hair. Another suggestion, proposed by Landois, was to the effect that a sudden accumulation of air occurred within the hairs. Metchnikoff has supposed that certain phagocytes or chromophages enter the hair and withdraw its pigment. All of these suggestions Professor Stieda subjects to a very destructive criticism, and he concludes by affirming that all the supposed cases of sudden blanching of the hair are either instances of deception or of incorrect observation. He gives several instances in point; among them the historical example of Marie Antoinette, whose hair is said to have turned gray the night before her execution, the fact being that she had been gray-haired for some time previously. He also mentions the case of a medical practitioner with dark hair in Berlin who went into a hospital to undergo an operation. On leaving he was much commiserated by many people owing to the fact that his hair was snow-white. The truth, however, was that he was not able to dye his hair as he had previously done daily, an explanation which he appears to have withheld from his sympathizers."

A CHEESE 124 YEARS OLD—In the Alpine regions of the Swiss cantons of Vaud and Valais, according to *L'Industrie Laitière* (Paris, May 8), cheese-makers preserve their products for years. Says this paper, as abstracted in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 21):

"They assert that the cheeses improve with age. At Ormonts, in the canton of Vaud, occurs the custom of making special cheeses for certain family festivals. These are properly labeled and are not eaten until several years later, on the occasion of some other festival, or even at a funeral repast. Often these cheeses are bequeathed from generation to generation as heirlooms. In recent years, at Ormonts, there was found hidden a cheese dating from 1785. It was as hard as a stone and had to be cut with a saw, but was nevertheless good."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AEROPLANE AND DIRIGIBLE IN WAR

THE COMPETITION between "flying-machine" and "air-ship" for the dominion of the air is not yet settled. That they may have to be content with dividing the rule between them—serving respectively as the battle-ship and the torpedo-boat of the aerial navies—is the opinion of an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, June 3). He says:

"We incline to the view that they will be accessories to each other in the same way and in the same relative degrees as the battle-ship and torpedo-firing craft. The 'command of the air,' like the 'command of the sea,' will only be gained by hard fighting, and until it is secured by combat in the sky, aerial invasion of the enemy's country will be impossible, altho forays and reconnaissances may be attempted under favorable conditions of darkness or fog. In this work the aeroplane will find its true vocation.

"What is probable is that in actual war each combatant would have a fleet of flying-machines of various kinds, and that in the case of any enemy appearing it would be the first duty of the opposing aerial fleet to attack him. Obviously, the home fleet would have the same advantage of acting near its base which a home fleet at sea has, and therefore an attacking fleet would not be allowed to sail over an enemy's territory unless it had such a decisive superiority that it could defeat the home fleet near that fleet's own base. In order to be of any use, therefore, a flying-machine, whether balloon or aeroplane, must be able to fight in the air, and the only types which will be of actual use in war will be those which can fight with a fair prospect of victory.

"It is yet too early in any way to forecast what will be the development of aerial warfare, tho it is certain that it will be a most important factor in the battles of the future. It is, however, of interest to endeavor to forecast what will be the probable merits and disadvantages of the aeroplane and balloon, respectively, as applied to war purposes in the next few years. The question, therefore, arises, what chance the dirigible would be likely to have in a fight if it met with aeroplanes; and further, what chance each has of doing effective work without fighting."

There can be no doubt, the writer thinks, that the dirigible could never do any effective work without fighting, because it is not so fast as the aeroplane. The latter might do effective scouting work if it were opposed only by dirigibles, for the latter could not be of very great numbers, and would not be swift enough to cover a large area. We read further:

"In considering the question of which would come off best in case of a fight in the air, it must always be remembered that the dirigible is a very expensive machine, and that for a given expenditure the aeroplanes would always be in a very great numerical superiority. This is a most important point, often overlooked, but it is easy to attach too much significance to it. Some years ago a French Minister of Marine argued that, as a torpedo-boat could send an ironclad to the bottom, and only cost one-fortieth as much, it was the best policy to spend the money on torpedo-boats, and not on war-ships. As a result France lost her old place among the naval nations of the world. In matters of armament cost is not the guiding principle; there is nothing so expensive as defeat, and to avoid this the most efficient weapons must be provided in sufficient numbers. Battles, aerial or terrestrial, are won by hard hitting, in which the dirigible, like the battle-ship, must excel. The aeroplane has its function in warfare, just as the torpedo-boat has, and will always be a cause of grave anxiety to the commander of the dirigible on account of its superior speed. It will be to him what the torpedo-boat and the submarine are conjointly to the fleet admiral.

"Aerial battles will be fought in three-dimensional space, and will call for a new set of military principles, and for an all-round resource on the part of the commanders far in excess of any yet seen. At the present time the dirigible balloon is regarded by the military authorities of the world as the only aerial vessel suitable to their needs. Germany has fourteen in commission and nine under construction, while 1,000 officers and men are under training to form their crews. Docks and hangars [sheds] are being built at strategic points, and a system of tactics is being evolved. No doubt the aeroplane is also being studied and improved by the German military authorities, but

of this we hear less, for the good reason that to-day, at least, it is not a military machine at all. For actual fighting purposes the aeroplane can not as yet be reckoned. The dirigible, on the other hand, can carry a crew of as many as twenty-six, and can be fitted with guns much above rifle caliber. It can remain in the air thirty to forty hours and can in that time traverse several hundred miles. As compared with the aeroplane, it is, as already stated, as the battle-ship to the torpedo-boat.

"The battle-ship has no absolute immunity from the attack of the torpedo-boat, and very little safety indeed unless the officers and crew be both vigilant and skilful. Size, in its influence on buoyancy, is an important safeguard, and this will apply also to the air-ship. The more numerous the enemy's torpedo-boats the greater the danger that one or two will escape notice, or will have the good fortune to run the gantlet of shot unharmed until within striking distance. The same is true of the dirigible. When the time arrives, as it surely will, that the aeroplane can carry a couple of fighting men in addition to the steersman, and these can be armed with something of the nature of a mitrailleuse, then the efficiency of aeroplanes will be increased, if they cruise in fleets against isolated dirigibles. The small target and high speed of the aeroplane will be all in its favor, in spite of its opponent being far more heavily armed, while the inevitable confusion attending a combat waged upward and downward, and on all sides, should afford many a chance to a daring fighter to get in a telling blow.

"The whole subject of aerial warfare is necessarily a speculative one at present, as the aeroplane would have to undergo very considerable improvement before becoming of any great practical use at all, except for scouting, especially as the load carried is so small, and as it is impossible for the occupants to take 'standing' aim. But if it be assumed that this development makes the progress which may be expected it certainly appears that the aeroplane is likely to become a very efficient fighting-machine, notably for scouting and as the accessory of the dirigible. In this respect the latter will resemble the battle-ship which dare not enter the enemy's harbor unless his submarines and torpedo-boats have previously been destroyed or driven off."

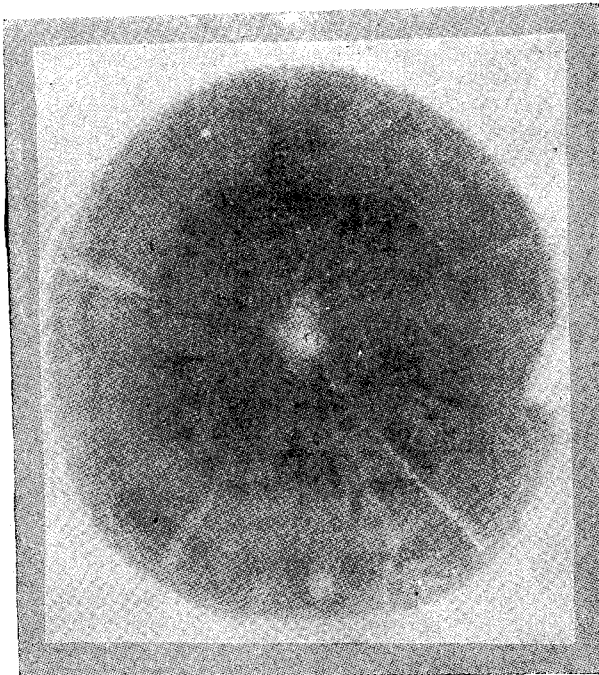
OIL FUEL FOR BOILERS

IT IS STATED in the daily press that the Cunard Company contemplates building an Atlantic liner, similar to the record-breaking *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*, but equipped with oil-burning boilers. It is also said that these two ships would themselves have utilized oil but for its high cost at the time the vessels were built. The opening up of new oil-fields is said to have solved the problems of supply and cost, and it is now estimated that oil will effect a saving of \$60,000 on each round trip. The situation is presented thus in *The Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser* (Glasgow, Scotland):

"Not only would the wages in the stoke-hole be considerably reduced, for fewer firemen would be necessary, but the space occupied by the coal-bunkers could be largely utilized for cargo, while there also would be more room for passengers. Indeed, a revolution in shipping is confidently predicted with the use of oil. Naval architects are at the moment working with a view to producing a type of 'tramp' steamer with low-speed turbines driven by oil fuel, and the next few years will assuredly witness drastic changes on present-day methods. When dock and harbor authorities fall into line and provide adequate facilities for the storage of oil, there will be nothing in the way of its wide-spread adoption."

An American technical paper, *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, May 28), goes still further. After quoting the paragraph given above, it remarks:

"But why stop at equipping steamships with oil-burning furnaces? Practically the same arguments apply also to the use of oil for land boilers, and anything that will reduce operating costs or make available extra space in factories and plants will always be welcome. Of course, there is the chance that the oil-fields may soon be worked out, but if the Cunard Company can afford to run this risk (and there is no doubt but that it will refuse to make any changes until reasonable investigations have been made), then other companies operating on land can afford to follow the lead of the great Liverpool steamship company. At any rate, the ultimate decision of the Cunard Company will be awaited with interest, as will also the performance of the new vessel should it be furnished with oil-fired boilers."



INTERIOR OF A FOSSIL SEA-URCHIN

As shown by the x-ray.

FOSSIL ANATOMY BY X-RAY

THE DISSECTION of a fossil would appear to be difficult, if not impossible. The soft tissues that once formed part of a living creature have disappeared and in their place are deposits of mineral substance, generally lime or silica, which reproduce, indeed, the exact form and structure of the original, but show to the observer only the outer shape and appearance, unless the fossil be shattered and destroyed.

It has occurred to an ingenious Frenchman, Mr. Pierre Goby, of Grasse, to see what the Roentgen ray would reveal if applied to such an object, and his interesting results are described by Marcel Blot in *La Nature* (Paris, May 21). We read:

"This photograph is in reality a radiograph. It represents, revealed by the x-rays in the same way that they show the skeleton through its covering of muscle, the interior of a fossil sea-urchin, a *Clypeaster Laganoides* belonging to the Tertiary age of geological time.

"These fossils are produced, from the mineralogical point of view, in a peculiar fashion, which leaves the organs of the creature intact and makes it possible to examine them by radioscopy. Their interiors are, in fact, formed essentially of a sort of porcelain, composed of tiny crystals of transparent quartz, fastened together by means of a light cement. It follows that radiography shows us at the same time the outer envelop of the urchin (what is called the test) and, superposed upon it, the various internal parts.

"Thus those of our readers who are somewhat familiar with the organization of the urchins will easily recognize in this picture, in the first place the intestine, forming near the outer edge of the creature a great horseshoe, which can be traced very easily from the periproct—a small white circle in the lower part of the figure—to the place, above and to the right, where it is retracted and directed toward the mouth, which is central. Next, they will recognize likewise the system of lacunæ, marked by an infinity of little canals, which appear of lighter shade, and also the dark star-shaped shadow which indicates, at the center, the location of the very curious organ that has been called 'the lantern of Aristotle.'

"Without going further into detail, the interest of such a radiograph may be easily understood. For a long time it has been known how well fossils have preserved their internal arrangement, but except by means of thin sections, observable through the microscope, it has not been known how to study them. The good beginning made by Mr. Goby shows what aid radioscopy may furnish in this direction."



THE RELIGIOUS WORLD



AMERICA'S GREATEST CATHEDRAL

"THE ONE lasting thing in a city of changes," the great Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John slowly rises on Morningside Heights, "the Acropolis of New York." Massive, magnificent, slow in construction, it will be our best answer to the reproach of hastiness and transiency, so justly laid upon our latter-day architecture. Says a writer in the *New York Tribune*:

"Here in the heart of what is called the most modern of all centers, the most unconnected with the past, we are toiling over

"To cross the threshold and enter beneath the towering domes and arches is like going from one outdoors into another. Everything about the interior has been designed to give wide open freedom of suggestion. The huge square space, which will ultimately be only the crossing of the nave and transepts, but which now forms the body of the church, will hold 3,000 people.

"Stand at the end of this space looking forward toward the high altar and its screen of sacred figures, and one of the most unusual features of the building at once takes shape. It is the tremendous upward sweep of lines and mounting arches, climaxing in the eight enormous granite columns which stand in a semicircle behind the high, white altar like Olympian sentinels. These giant columns were used to save the vista from shrinking about the altar, as it does in all other Gothic cathedrals which are built on the plan of St. John's. It is a novelty in architectural designing, deliberately planned to give the altar-place the chief prominence and to preserve the sense of largeness which, because it seems to be characteristic of this country, one might call the American note in the building."

Four million dollars have already been lavished upon this modern-medieval structure, and ten million more may be spent before its completion. Many regions are represented in the materials of the building:

"Beneath the granite columns and around the bases of the walls glows the rose-colored stone of Georgia; and under that, in subdued light, lies Pennsylvania's cool green onyx. Vermont sent us the marble for the white altar, and the dull red steps in the Belmont chapel are red jasper from the mountains of the far Northwest. The pale limestone surrounding the altar-place was brought from Minnesota, while Peekskill hills have been diminished to supply the granite for the outside walls. The angry-looking, yellow-spotted marble that throws into high relief the altar table in the Oriental chapel was brought in freight ships from Egypt, and the delicately wrought table itself was quarried in the marble-fields of Carrara. The glass of the high seat windows, stained in deep tones, and on which are traced in colored picture the stories of the Bible, was made in English studios."

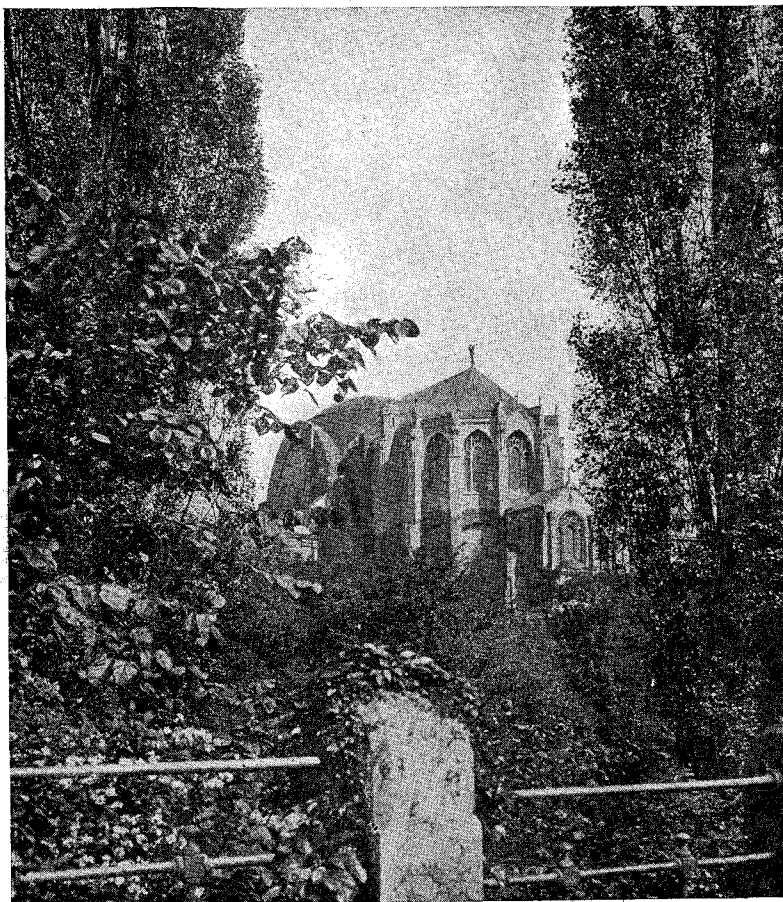
The wrought-iron candlesticks of St. Columba's Chapel came from an Italian palace. In the future the celebrated Barberini tapestries, made in Rome nearly three centuries ago and now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, will lend color to the gray walls. Set in the floor before the high altar will be a tile above thirteen centuries old, from the shrine at Ephesus where, tradition tells, St. John the Divine was buried.

Even after its dedication, next St. John's Day, December 27, the wide spaces and long galleries will not be used as were their antetypes in the old days:

"People will not use them as they would have in the old centuries, when cathedrals were built to be the people's forum, the center of their civic as well as their religious life; when they gathered there to rejoice over victory, or to be taught whatever they knew of the world's stories, or to be audience to the first dramas, the mystery or miracle plays and the later moralities. Those dusky cathedrals of Europe are monuments to the first effort of people in the Dark Ages toward proclaiming their rights against the despot lords, and were built to provide a common meeting-place not only for worship but for law and learning and for pleasure. To-day we build city halls instead, and theaters and court-houses."

The walls are supported by great flying buttresses, the most colossal ever built. Yet,

"When the cathedral is finished these monsters will not be seen, for they will be built around and concealed in the thickness of



CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

While the front of the great church faces crowded Amsterdam Avenue, the most familiar and attractive view is of the rear, dominating Harlem and framed in the green leaves of Morningside Park. This view will not be interrupted by new buildings.

such a building as has not been begun by any community since feudal days. The three largest cathedrals in the world are St. Peter's, at Rome; the Cathedral of Seville, and the Duomo, of Milan. Next to these in size and ahead of all the other huge fanes that one paces Europe to see comes the Cathedral of St. John the Divine."

It is not quite accurate at present to give this cathedral the premier place among American churches; for until its completion in the uncertain future that proud position will be still held by the beautiful Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick on Fifth Avenue, New York, begun in 1858 and completed about thirty years later at a cost of \$2,500,000.

The crest on which the great church of St. John rises, the scene of an old Revolutionary battle, is 124 feet above the sea-level. The building faces westward toward Amsterdam Avenue; but the rear elevation, seen from the walks of Morningside Park, the view that may never be obstructed by unsightly apartments, is, and probably always will be, the most familiar.

Everything about the building is grand and spacious:

the walls. Upon the faithfulness of its buttresses rests the life of the building, for if they should fail the great dome would sink on its piers. It is a testimony to the ruthless severity of our climate that we are not able, as they have been in Europe, to let the flying buttresses remain outside as a feature of the architecture. If we did that they would be eaten away by our frosts and cracked by our sudden thaws, and the building that is being put up to last for centuries would have no more permanency than the ridiculous shift of a man's lifetime.

"They have dug for the foundation down to the bedrock of the heights on which the structure stands, and they have given it four granite bones of such magnificent strength as to be able to bear the 35,000,000 pounds of weight that will rest upon each of them. No building has ever been constructed that has had the possibilities of a lifetime as long as that which this great creation may look forward to. Everything that experience has taught and that modern skill has devised has been made use of to render it permanent."

A DISPUTED ENCYCLICAL

FOR SEVERAL months the Catholic press have been calling upon Mr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, to prove the authenticity of a supposed encyclical which he said was address by Pope Leo XIII. in 1897 to the clergy of Chile, reproving them for "manifold sensuality" and other derelictions of duty. Mr. Speer had quoted it in an address on mental and moral deficiency in Latin America, to show that the highest Catholic authorities were with him in deploring the evil conditions, and to reenforce his suggestion that Catholic and Protestant in this country join hands to rescue the perishing. Instead of joining hands with him, however, several Catholic papers replied that his words were a slander upon a virtuous body of clergy and people, and the supposed encyclical a brazen forgery. A search was at once begun to discover its source. It was not found in the files of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the leading periodical of the Catholic world, and in close touch with the Vatican. *El Mercurio*, a Liberal party paper of Santiago de Chile, reproduced the supposed encyclical in its issue of March 19, and declared it a fraud, and *America*, a Catholic weekly of New York, obtained from the Archbishop of Santiago a statement that no such document had ever been received. It further appeared that in 1897, the year in question, Leo XIII. had actually sent an Apostolic Letter of exactly opposite import to the hierarchy of Latin America, recounting in most laudatory terms the glorious record of the Church in those regions. It will be seen from all these declarations and ransacking of records that the matter has made no small stir.

Mr. Speer, too, has been busy trying to find proof of the authenticity of the document, and before leaving New York for the missionary conference in Edinburgh, where he will presumably continue his inquiries, he sent to the editor of *America* a statement of the proofs he has found thus far. After renewing his statements about the low state of morals in South America, and quoting an array of statistics of illiteracy and illegitimacy in Bolivia, Venezuela, Chile, Porto Rico, Uruguay, and Brazil, he says of the supposed encyclical:

"My authority for this quotation was 'Beach's Geography of Protestant Missions,' page 126, with collateral evidence of the authenticity of such a letter found in an editorial in the New York *Independent* for March 17, 1898, in which *The Independent* referred to this letter, and quoted from the reply of the Archbishop of Santiago. I have since received from the South American Missionary Society, of London, a copy of the encyclical and the Archbishop's reply, printed by that Society in 1898, in which it is said that 'the papal encyclical appeared in

La Lei, the principal paper of Chile, for the 24th of last October' [that is, 1897]."

The editor of *America* meets the statement that the document appeared in *La Lei* with the denial of *El Mercurio*, mentioned above, and discredits Mr. Beach as a Protestant, like Mr. Speer. "Thus they play into each other's hands. Mr. Beach writes the literature and Mr. Speer disseminates it. Mr. Beach loads the gun and Mr. Speer fires it." The editor points out at some length that if this document is genuine it should be found in the many daily and weekly newspapers of Rome. Then returning to Mr. Beach's book he adds:



PRAYER IN STONE.

"These giant columns were used to save the vista from shrinking about the altar, as it does in all other Gothic cathedrals which are built on the plan of St. John's."

"The extract, it is true, is found on page 126 of his book as cited, but Mr. Beach does not furnish the slightest clue to the original text of the passage. Mr. Beach's word for it is surely not sufficient. His 'Geography of Protestant Missions' and his 'Protestant Missions in South America' are surcharged with statements offensive to Catholics and travesties of the truth, of which the following are a few specimens: Auricular confession 'corrupts the minds and hearts of both sexes and all classes'; 'drunkenness, gambling, impurity . . . thrive in the favoring soil of Latin America's Romanism'; 'Stupendous falsehoods of Romanism'; its 'heathenish spectacles'; '*Romanism divorces morals and religion*'; 'Romanism can only flourish in the soil of ignorance [author's italics]; its silly superstitions are revolting to a mind which can reason. Enlightenment is its seal of death. Hence education in any true sense is never fostered by the Popes'; and so on.

"Such is the character of Mr. Beach's educational contributions to ecclesiastical history; yet we are asked to take the word of this professional libeler of the Catholic Church for the genuineness of a scandalous fabrication about the Chilean clergy."

Turning to the evidence of *The Independent* the editor proceeds:

"Mr. Speer cites as 'collateral evidence of the authenticity of such a letter' an editorial in the New York *Independent* for

March, 1898, in which he says 'The Independent' referred to this letter and quoted from the reply of the Archbishop of Santiago.' Mr. Speer does not add that *The Independent*, so far from bearing witness to the genuine character of the document, is forced to gasp in astonishment at the boldness of the Archbishop's reply to the Holy Father. The Archbishop is made to say, the cardinal treasurer 'informed us that the yearly outlay of the papal court reached the enormous amount of 800,000,000 francs.' This extravagant statement is too much even for *The Independent* to swallow and the editor says '\$160,000,000 is, of course, vastly greater than the annual expenses of the Roman Court, or even of all the missions and organizations attached to it, and there appears to be some mistake about it.' Then follow other excerpts in *The Independent* from the supposed letter, one more absurd than the other, in which finally the Archbishop openly defies the Holy Father and tells His Holiness that he has the purpose of continuing to live exactly as heretofore in spite of the remonstrances of his ecclesiastical chief. No wonder *The Independent* says that the boldness of the reply startled its faith in the authenticity of the document. Yet Mr. Speer cites *The Independent* as collateral evidence!"

UNION IN MISSIONARY WORK

WHAT HAS most impressed both the religious and the lay press in the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh is the manifestation of a common zeal toward one great object among the representatives of so many different Protestant churches. "A practical approach to church unity," comments the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; and many regard it as evidence of a movement if not in the direction of church union, at least in the direction of church cooperation. For ten days 1,100 delegates from all the Protestant missionary organizations in the world have gathered to discuss reports of past work and programs for future labors in the propagation of a common faith. Said the Boston *Herald* at the beginning of the conference:

"There have been other similar gatherings that have had larger attendance, and quite as inclusive representation of the forces of separate branches of the Church; but never one that included so many sects, and such a picked group of leaders. . . ."

"From the mission-fields the cry is arising for an ending of sectarian divisions at home, for substantial unity in pressing the campaign, for avoidance of wasteful duplication of evangelistic, educational, and philanthropic agencies. They bewilder the peoples to whom the new faith is to be preached; they cripple the work, they waste the supplies furnished by generous and self-sacrificing donors."

In a letter regretting his inability to attend the conference "as a delegate from the Dutch Reformed Church of America," Colonel Roosevelt expresses his faith in the dominant idea as follows:

"I believe that without compromise of belief, without loss of the positive good contained in the recognition of diversities of gifts and differences of administration, the Christian churches may yet find a way to cordial cooperation and friendship as regards the great underlying essentials upon which, as a foundation, all Christian churches are built. This is one of the lessons which has been particularly impressed upon me by what I have



STORIED NICHES.

Figures of Saints, Prelates, Martyrs, and Warriors famed in Ecclesiastical history people the spaces between the pillars of St. John's Cathedral.

seen of Christian work in Africa, both in heathen and Mohammedan lands. I believe that unity in a spirit of Christian brotherhood for such broad Christian work will tend, not to do away with differences of doctrine, but to prevent us from laying too much stress on these differences of doctrine."

While the Catholic Church was not represented at the conference one of the features was the reading of a long letter from Monsignor Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, Italy, in answer to an invitation to attend, acknowledging the great importance of the gathering with the message that,

"We are united in the profound conviction that a universal religion is necessary, and that this must be the Christian religion; not a cold and formal religion, a thing apart from human life, but a living force, pervading the human soul in its essence and its various manifestations, a religion, in short, which completes and crowns our life, and which bears fruition in work of love and holiness."

In the report of the commission "On Carrying the Gospel to All the Non-Christian World," delivered by the chairman, John R. Mott, of New York, we find a demand for "a wise unification in plans and forces" in missionary endeavor at this time; for "never before has the Christian Church faced such a combination of opportunities among both primitive and cultured peoples. . . . It is a testing-time for the Church." Summarizing the data presented by this commission the Edinburgh correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes:

"According to the report—the figures are mostly for the year 1907—338 organizations were maintaining missionaries in the field, and 450 other societies were cooperating with these organizations. The total sum collected by these societies in the year was \$24,676,580. Of these societies, 96 of the main and 108 of the secondary organizations have headquarters in the United States, and reported a total income of \$9,013,376. There were 19,280 missionaries, including physicians and lay missionaries, 5,045 ordained natives, and 92,918 other native mission workers. The total number of communicants was 1,925,205, of whom 127,875 were added in the year. The total number of baptized Christians was 3,006,373, and the total number of native Christian adherents, including baptized and unbaptized, of all ages, was 5,281,871. The native contributions were \$2,650,551.

"The total number of living converts Christianized from non-Christian peoples, or whose ancestors have been so converted within the last century, by either Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Russian Orthodox missions, is estimated at about 21,000,000."

A denunciation of the government of the Kongo and the following words of a commission on unity have attracted notice:

"While the right of a convert to pass from one Christian body to another as a result of an honest change of conviction must be recognized, any attempt to proselytize among the Christians of another denomination is fatal to effective and harmonious work."

Fifty-eight missionary societies in the United States and Canada were represented by about 480 delegates to the conference, and the appointment of an equal number of delegates to the Synod Hall sessions, together with about twenty-five delegates-at-large, increased the total number of Americans in official attendance to nearly one thousand.



FEAR OF CARNEGIE BEARING GIFTS

WHAT IS EQUIVALENT to a collegiate declaration of independence and a snub to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning is seen by many editors in the action of the special committee of trustees of Brown University in recommending that the corporation raise its own fund to pension its staff of instructors. The committee was appointed to consider the removal of denominational restrictions from its charter. As freedom from sectarian regulation is one of the conditions required of an institution that would participate in the benefits of the fund established by Mr. Carnegie for pensioning college teachers, many assumed that the movement toward non-sectarianism was due to mercenary considerations. Says the *Springfield Republican*:

"The fact that certain other colleges having a denominational connection have gotten rid of their distinctive denominational character, in order to secure a place on the accepted list, has been, of course, the basis for the somewhat wide-spread impression that Brown, too, was shedding its denominationalism for the same reason. How far wrong such an impression has been, now appears in the declaration of the special committee of the Brown University corporation, which was appointed to consider in all of its aspects the question of the revision of the charter."

Frankly apologizing for having misconstrued the attitude of the Rhode Island university, *The Republican* congratulates the committee for having taken "high ground concerning academic freedom from the subtle dictation of a private money power." We read further:

"The majority report, signed by President Faunce, Governor Hughes, of New York, Everett Colby, of New Jersey, Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Arnold B. Chace, and Stephen O. Edwards, of Rhode Island, officially says that during the past year 'college faculties have begun to fear certain kinds of assistance which formerly they sought.' And that the private-pension agency is the 'assistance' thus referred to is made clear by the *Providence Journal*, which announces that certain members of the committee, after investigating the entire subject of the Carnegie Foundation, were convinced that 'that organization is gradually restricting instead of increasing the independence of those colleges to which it gives aid.'"

The Republican thinks that "the Carnegie pension fund has gradually assumed the dimensions of a great power in the educational world," and believes that the judgment of the trustees can not fail to make a decided impression among the educators of the land; for,

"The establishment of its own independent pension fund is, indeed, the ideal solution of the retiring allowance problem for every college and university. If Brown succeeds in reaching such a solution, the institution will be distinguished among American colleges in a most desirable way. It is to be hoped particularly that this example, now being set by a privately endowed and supported school, will be noted by the State universities of the country, which, of all our educational institutions, are the least justified in clamoring for places on the Carnegie accepted list. The State universities must sooner or later repudiate all dependence upon a private pension agency, since it is wholly inconsistent with their public character to be subjected to the controlling influence, direct or indirect, of a private organization that restricts rather than increases the independence of the schools which it so materially aids."

Similarly, the *Philadelphia Press* approves the position of Brown University, for "the individual freedom of the American college has been and is a very precious thing." The condition barring denominational colleges from participation in the \$10,000,000 gift "forced even a college like Bryn Mawr to change its charter as to its board of trustees." While *The Press* declares that the colleges on the Carnegie Foundation have not

surrendered their independence as "the best of them were already doing what the rules of this foundation require," still, "it is well that some strong colleges should stay out and guard against a future which may come as the Carnegie Foundation gains in power and is accepted as a college authority."

But the *New York Globe* finds no ground whatever for the view that the Carnegie Foundation can possibly restrict collegiate independence; since,

"The Carnegie Foundation has not attempted to say that the elective system shall or shall not be employed, that a university shall or shall not have a school of homeopathic medicine, or that law schools shall or shall not use the case system of instruction. All that it has attempted is the raising of educational and administrative standards in institutions where those standards are below what is generally regarded as the academic par."

"Is a boy's independence restricted because he is offered inducements for good conduct or attainment? Is a professional student's independence restricted because he must pass a State examination before he can practise his profession? If these questions are not germane what does the Brown committee mean? Has it any evidence to offer which would tend to show that the Carnegie Foundation has been guilty of arbitrary interference with or attempts to domineer over colleges and universities? At the least its action calls for a 'bill of particulars.' And until it has put in substantial evidence the presumption must be very much against the validity of its conclusions."

INDELICACY ON THE STAGE

THE CLAIM of the dramatic managers that they produce frank representations of immorality on the stage in order to teach moral truth is bitterly ridiculed by William Winter in *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. Winter devoted his best efforts while on the *New York Tribune* to attacking plays he thought indecent, and, in fact, resigned because that paper would not let him go as far as he wished in personal invective against the managers. So his sincerity in his crusade is unquestioned. He holds that the representation of vice on the stage is no aid to virtue, for "no person naturally virtuous requires enlightenment as to rectitude of principle and chastity of conduct," and "no person naturally vicious was ever redeemed from that condition by theatrical presentment of the frightful example." He remarks satirically that he doubts not the pious motives of our theatrical managers, but he notes that their zealous methods of reforming the morals of a benighted nation have excited some amazement. We read:

"Sister Shaw, for example, surprized the community when she emerged to ventilate the business troubles of *Mrs. Warren*; Sister Marlowe certainly astonished it when she danced for the cadaver of the Apostle *John* and divulged her ingenuous and tender plea of extenuation for sweet *Salomé*; and Brother Sothern struck it into 'amazement and admiration' when he announced, and practically illustrated, his devout purpose to make the public understand that 'this love matter is not *altogether* a lascivious and sensual' one."

Grievous has been the lot of some reformers, as shown in the recent fate of the "Narrow Path," the "Girl with the Whooping-Cough," and "Get Busy with Emily." Yet, tho we have been stiff-necked in our unbelief, British propagandists have been unwearied in their labors for our redemption:

"Long ago, it will be remembered, Sister Kendal brought to this benighted land the solemn and, of course, much-needed monition from good old Father Pinero that, whether widowers or bachelors, the males of America when choosing wives should take care not deliberately to choose accomplished, experienced wantons. Long ago, also, Sister Nethersole, whom we have always with us, brought hither a kindred message, enforcing it by the frightful examples of calorific *Carmen*, promiscuous *Sapho*, and vacillant *Marianne*. Brother Hare soon followed,

sounding the alarm to sinners by his remarkable preachments about *Mrs. Ebbsmith* and the nocturnal assignations of the *Gay Lord Quex*. Sister Campbell and Sister Langtry duly wheeled into line with the woful modern instances of *Countess Beata* and ardent *Mrs. Trevelwyn*; and Brother Jones, contending for *Mrs. Rebellious Susan's* right to commit adultery, brought up the rear with a passionate assurance that he was actually 'sweating' in his toil to save us from the wrath to come."

It is to "Laurence Irving's Holy Task"—the production of the dramas of Eugene Brieux—that Mr. Winter's article is specifically devoted. Mr. Irving, who, his critic grants, is a serious, able, intelligent actor, recently published a letter in which he took exception to criticisms of the plays in which he had appeared. Says Mr. Winter:

"Remarks were recently published in this place relative to the rank, vulgar, offensive play of 'The Three Daughters of M. Dupont'—a revolting compound of cynicism, indelicacy, and brutality—made by the French dramatist, M. Brieux, and produced by Mr. Irving at the Comedy Theater. The subject recurs because of the publication by that actor of a letter—resentful of critical condemnation of that play—in which he undertakes to vindicate it, and promises to reproduce it here in the autumn and to supplement it with other plays of a kindred character from the pen of the same author. Those supplementary plays are more or less distinctly described by the irate comedian, and his designation of them seems to herald the theatrical presentment of much absurdity and some little feculence. The first of those plays, says Mr. Irving, 'deals with the blighting effect of medical theory on the individual and with the charlatanism which enters so largely into modern medicine.' The second is labeled 'an arraignment of divorce.' The third is said to depict 'the frauds and evils of French political life.' The fourth 'shows the evil and devastating effects of the wide-spread custom of bringing wet-nurses from the provinces for the children of Parisians'—a display which would seem to promise great practical edification here. The fifth 'deals principally with the psychology of the married state when love is not at the bottom of the union.' The sixth asseverates 'the need of the human race for faith, whether false or true'—a declaration calculated to astound by its portentous originality. The seventh—'Les Hanneçons (The Affinity)' which Mr. Irving brought forth here last season and which he has many times presented—is, as he approvingly certifies by quoting the words of its author, 'a study of free love and of the misery that is bound to ensue from it when the couple have nothing in common but their physical infatuation.' All this Mr. Irving, in the abounding generosity of his missionary spirit, intends to bestow upon the play-going public of New York by way, as he expresses it, of 'turning the light into the dark places.' Medical theory, divorce, corruption in French politics, wet-nurses from the country, psychology of loveless marriage, essential religion, and free love! How nice it all will be! And what a comfort the public will find in it!"

The theater, Mr. Winter holds, is not the place for any sort of "debate," but for dramatic plays. The community is aware of the difference between right and wrong:

"We have the Ten Commandments. We have the Sermon on the Mount. We have the precepts of Christ. Who, in Heaven's name, has ever asked actors to promulgate platitudes and exhortations on the stage by way of instructing us in our moral duties or enforcing rectification of our moral principles?"



Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "Everybody's Magazine."

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mother of the artist's wife. Queen Margherita of Italy said of this likeness, "That portrait deserves to go into any collection in the world, . . . because it is a portrait of old age as it ought to be."

Decadent drama, easy to write, easy to act, exciting morbid curiosity and sensationalism, is a lucrative theatrical commodity. But, we are assured, it never benefited the spectator. On the other hand, it has the evil effect of propelling youthful imagination toward iniquities and monstrosities. It exhibits human depravity, saddening the heart and suggesting no practical palliative:

"The glib, complacent amateur critics of life and drama—the juvenile squeak and the sophomorical squeal—are always tremendously moved by them, proclaiming them 'strong, virile, and true.' The experienced, judicious publicist sees them with mingled sorrow, anger, and contempt."

A VERSATILE MURAL PAINTER

"NEVER DO a pot-boiler. Let one of your best things go to boil the pot." So Mr. John Elliott, the painter, preached his doctrine of work to a younger painter, phrasing a maxim for all workers to follow. And the saying derives force from the fact that in all his varied work,

the preacher has tried to live up to his creed. And his work has been varied enough. Writing of this versatile artist in the July *Everybody's*, Walter Pritchard Eaton says:

"John Elliott, creator of 'Diana of the Tides,' the great mural painting which adorns the large gallery to the right of the entrance of the new National Museum at Washington, also paints on ivory. He works, likewise, in silver point, that delicate and difficult medium; he draws pastel illustrations for children's fairy tales; he works in portraiture with red chalk or oils. And, when the need comes, he has shown that he can turn stevedore, carpenter, and architect, to slave with the relief party at Messina; finally, to help design and build, in four months, an entire village for the stricken sufferers, including a hotel, a hospital, three schoolhouses, and a church."

His work at Messina won him the hearty commendation of Commander Belknap, a decoration from the King of Italy, and the medal of the American Red Cross Association.

This active and practical genius, now a man of fifty-one, when in Rome in his youth wished to study painting under Don José di Villegas, at present director of the Prado Museum in Madrid. Villegas, however, took no pupils:

"But 'Jack' Elliott is Scotch. He made a bargain. He would teach the master English, in return for instruction in painting. At the end of two years, young Elliott had learned much about art, but the master, he says, had acquired only one English phrase—'I haf no money!'"

"At the end of two years, Elliott wished to leave, because he despaired of painting like his master. 'That is why I keep you,' said Villegas; 'you have retained your own manner and choice of subjects.' So the pupil stayed on in Rome for five years, sharing his studio later with Aristide Sartorio, now a leading Italian painter."

While under this master he painted his first important mural decoration, "The Vintage," for the dining-room of Mrs. Potter Palmer's mansion in Chicago. In 1887 he married Miss Maud Howe, a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at whose home in

Boston he now lives. A notable feature of Mr. Elliott's painting is his exceptional skill in light effects. Describing his ceiling piece in the Boston Public Library, Mr. Eaton writes:

"This ceiling, fifty feet square, divided into two equal panels, represents the twenty Christian centuries, as horses, led by the hours (winged female figures) out of the mists of the past into the illumination of the present. The models for the horses were the undersized nags of the Roman Campagna, which are 'small but decorative beasts,' as Mr. Elliott puts it, and lend themselves to a slightly conventional treatment. They sweep two by two, out of a cool mistiness, round the ceiling past the suggestion of a pale moon, into the full radiance of the golden orb of the sun. The triumph of the picture is its handling of the problem of light. This golden daybreak pierces the mists whereon the horses gallop, touches here a flank, there a wing feather on one of the hours, and warms to rosy glow the tip of a cloud. It appears in unexpected places, grows where only shadow seemed to be, and surprises you anew each time you look up."

Again, in his great "Diana of the Tides" in the National Museum at Washington, horses are employed symbolically, and luminous color and subtle play of light give the work its distinction. Here, we read,

"Mr. Elliott has made symbolic use of Diana, the Moon-Goddess, in a way obvious enough, but hitherto, oddly, untried by artists. It is a way singularly appropriate in a museum of scientific character—a combination of ancient myth and modern science. As the Moon-Goddess, Diana controls the four tides, which, in the shape of horses, draw her erect and jubilant figure on a great seashell. They are without guiding reins and harness, to suggest the unseen channels of her sway.

"Diana stands behind the horses, against the great golden moon—a radiant halo. She has just unloosed an arrow from her bow. Her draperies are of indefinite color, the rose and lilac and amber of sunset. Her face, it will be noted, tho she stands against the moon, is lighted from in front. In that fact lies the secret of the illumination. For this picture was supposedly painted at that one Byronic hour of the year when

'The sun was setting opposite the moon' . . .

"In Mr. Elliott's great canvas the mutual lights kill all shadows, and out toward the great yellow disk of the moon the in-



"THE CHRISTIAN CENTURIES."

Part of a ceiling piece in the Boston Public Library, representing the Christian centuries as horses, led by the hours from the past to the present.

visible sun floods its lilac and pink, kindling the waves, the draperies of the goddess, the wet flanks of the horses, and suffusing the whole painting with its delicate, bright warmth, which is yet kept too cool for gaudiness by the twilight of the moon."

"Dante in Exile," the painting which now hangs in the living-room of Queen Margherita of Italy, is one of two pictures inspired by a death-mask of the great Italian owned by the late F. Marion Crawford, who was a cousin of Mrs. Elliott. A third unfinished pastel study of Dante, rescued by

Mrs. Elliott from the waste-basket, has, in reproduction, gone all over the world, receiving honors even in Japan. Yet few of the many "who possess the reproduction know anything of the artist."

Among Mr. Elliott's portraits are "the well-known red-chalk heads of the 'Soldiers Three,' Lord Ava, the Marquis of Winchester, and General Wauchope; the portrait of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; and that of Lady Katherine Thynne, now Lady Cromer, a celebrated English beauty." Best of all, however, is his portrait of his noble mother-in-law, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, completed four or five years ago. This picture of the author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," painted shortly after her recovery from an illness, represents her,

"calm, patient, but with one hand characteristically clenched on the arm of her chair, showing a touch of hidden force and commanding will. She is dressed in light green. The background is an indistinguishable brown. Her eyes have that very delicate light blue of advanced age, wistful yet prophetic. The skin, too, has the rare ivory delicacy of old age, of old age gently dealt with and protected. The light is unobtrusive yet luminous—morning sunshine. The picture is utterly simple; the more so for its touch of incompleteness. The masses are broad, artless. It is tender, reverential, a sweet and solemn glorification of old age, and of the old age of a distinguished spirit."

Seeing this painting in Mr. Elliott's Roman studio Queen Margherita said:

"That portrait deserves to go into any collection in the world, not because it is a good portrait of a distinguished old woman, but because it is a portrait of old age as it ought to be."



"DANTE IN EXILE."

In the living-room of Queen Margherita of Italy hangs this painting of the great Italian, one of two inspired by a death-mask in the possession of the late F. Marion Crawford, the American novelist.

A PUGILISTIC FANTASY

NOT LONG SINCE, the New York *Evening Post* commented upon the increasing number of well-known authors, who, tempted by golden lures dangled by magazine and newspaper editors, were being drawn from the flowery paths of fiction into the sterner fields of politics, sociology, industrialism, and the misty borders of the supernatural. Now the same paper amuses itself with a specific instance of this tendency—the enterprise of the Chicago *Tribune* in engaging a “galaxy of stars”—James J. Corbett, John L. Sullivan, Rex Beach, and Hugh E. Keough—to “cover” the great prize-fight with which, it now appears, a safe and sane Fourth is to be celebrated in Reno, Nev. But *The Post* is not to be outdone in literary enterprise; for, say its editors,

“We are now ready to announce that we have arranged for the most complete service ever heard of. We are expecting to have so much copy that we shall have to begin printing several days before the fight, and keep it up for several days after. Harold McWrath, the famous novelist, alone has promised to write 75,000 words. On some days, therefore, we may have to omit advertising entirely. We have, in addition, arranged to have a special wire to Oyster Bay. Our correspondent there will not need to be nearer the scene, and his decisions will not be questioned. John Barr Escutcheon, Robert W. Shamers, Mrs. Humdrum Word, and Pole Boorjay have each contracted to write a complete novel, to be published in our fight extra. Mr. Shamers will build his story around the supposition that the defeated man lost because of his habit of drinking cologne when he was in Groton. Mrs. Word will cast her story in two volumes, and, by special arrangement, will make the scene in Rome instead of San Francisco. Mr. Boorjay will write with the idea of getting at the fundamental emotions underlying prize-fighting. Mr. McWrath will write with no particular idea at all.”

Yet think not that in the eager pursuit of letters the scientific aspects of this great event are to be neglected:

“Professor Slabenski, of Heidelberg, and Dr. Manonera, of Milan, will cross the ocean especially to represent us at the ringside. It was Professor Slabenski who made the difficult calculations by which it was determined that Halley’s comet would be electrically lighted seventy-five years hence. He will measure the ring and the height of the contestants, reduce it to the metric system, divide by seven, and tell us the results. Dr. Manonera is famous as the only man of science in Europe who was not fooled by the Palladino. He will see that neither contestant has a confederate, and that the fight takes place in plain daylight. His article on ‘Levitations, Blows, and the Effect of Gravity’ will be put on three wires simultaneously, and will run as many days as are necessary to complete it.

“Prof. Mungo Husterberg, the noted psychologist, will go from the East to observe the psychological and moral effect on the defeated man when he receives the knock-out blow. To assist Professor Husterberg, we have engaged the entire philosophical faculties of the Universities of California, Leland Stanford, Jr., and Washington.”

And as for humor and poesy, why,

“There are few things funnier than a prize-fight, and we have been lavish in engaging humorists. They will write jokes, puns, poems, monologues, and running stories; and, under their contracts, must work eighteen hours a day. Rudyard Kipling and William X. Austin have agreed to cable poems from Europe; and all our correspondents in that Continent will let us know how the news was received by the crowned heads.”

Finally, the demands of religion, morality, and publicity will be amply satisfied, since this zealous journal assures us that it has hired all the best-known ministers in the country, some 10,000 in all, to telegraph protests against the brutal encounter in time to print the day after the fair. As a matter of fact, *The Post* assures us, “we have these protests already in type.”

On the other hand, *Harper’s Weekly* (New York) delivers itself of a sarcastic lament over a denunciation of the prize-fight as “a threatened public disgrace.” For, “What is going to become of sport?” asks this paper:

“Horse-racing—look at it! And Canfield has moved to Mexico, and the paper says the stock-broker that hired Canfield’s New York house of sporting memory to use as an up-town office has given it up as unprofitable. The brokers are getting poor. It isn’t good form any more to have shaky hands and a skin tinted with alcohol. Paresis is unpopular.

“As for this poor prize-fight, it doesn’t matter much, to our thinking, whether it comes off or not. It seems to be out-of-date.”



GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

This strong delineation of an essentially martial type is one of Mr. Elliott’s “well-known red-chalk heads of the ‘Soldiers Three,’” the other two being Lord Ava and the Marquis of Winchester.

MISSOURI’S LYRIC QUEST—

Doubt is often expressed of the efficacy of prize contests in stimulating artistic production. But

with a characteristic mental eagerness often remarked by newspaper paragraphers, the State of Missouri desires to be shown whether the spirit which once animated the troubades, troubadours, minnesingers, meistersingers, skalds, and bards is wholly extinct. Several citizens of that commonwealth, we learn from a circular issued by the committee having the matter in charge, have offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best words and music for a “Missouri State song,” to be submitted not later than October 31, 1910. The circular informs us that:

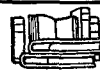
“Both words and music of the Missouri State song must be original and in no way adapted. Where two people collaborate, the names and addresses of both must be contained in the same sealed envelop. Altho preference will be given to words and music taken as a unit, the committee may consider unusually good words or music that may be sent in separately; or may disassociate words and music where they occur in an unhappy union.

“No author shall sign his name to his manuscript, but shall use a private mark or motto. The manuscript must be accompanied by a sealed envelop, bearing the same private mark or motto, and which shall contain the full name and address of the author. A sufficient number of stamps for the return of the manuscript must be enclosed. No envelop will be opened until the award has been made.”

All manuscripts must be sent to the chairman of the committee, Prof. W. H. Pomeroy, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.



A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS



Addison, Julia de Wolf. *The Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Giving a descriptive and critical Account of its treasures, which represent the arts and crafts from Remote Antiquity to the present time.* Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 454. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Angell, Emmett Dunn. *Plays. Comprizing Games from the Kindergarten, Playground, School-room and College.* Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 190. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50 net.



From Doumic's "George Sand."

MONUMENT TO GEORGE SAND IN THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Bates, Lindon. *The Russian Road to China.* Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 391. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$3.00 net.

Bangs, John Kendrick. *Songs of Cheer.* 16mo, pp. 64. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. \$1.00 net.

Bell, J. J. *Wullie McWattie's Master.* Illustrated, 16mo, pp. 166. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 60 cents net.

Bisland, Elizabeth. *At the Sign of the Hobby Horse.* 12mo, pp. 252. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25 net.

Bostwick, Arthur E. *The American Public Library.* 8vo, pp. 393. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net.

The art of arranging, cataloging, and distributing books for the use of the public who use a lending library is well understood by a specialist like Dr. Bostwick. This book, therefore, is of interest in the first place to those who are or intend to become professional librarians. They will here find every information necessary for managing effectively a library great or small. But the general reader will find in this work a mass of interesting information conveyed in an attractive literary style. The book is illustrated with fourteen full-page halftones, and twenty pictures and facsimiles in the text. The character of these illustrations may be judged from the fact that they exhibit the internal arrangements of the greatest libraries in America, those in New York, Boston, and Washington. There are printed also samples of catalog cards and shelf-cards and lists. Naturally emphasis is laid upon the lending-libraries with which Dr. Bostwick's name is so honorably associated, and a map of New York is furnished which shows how widely these libraries are distributed. A thoroughly useful, informing, and interesting work.

Boyle, Edwin Milton. *The Silent Call.* Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 392. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Bradley, William Aspenwall. *Selected and Edited with an Introduction by.* *The Garden*

Muse. Poems for Garden Lovers. Frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 169. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. \$1.25 net.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. *South American Fights and Fighters and Other Tales of Adventure.* Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Brown, Katherine Holland. *Phillippa at Halcyon.* Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 422. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Chartres, A. Vivanti. *The Devourers.* 12mo, pp. 328. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25 net.

Chester, George Randolph. *The Early Bird, A Business Man's Love Story.* Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 280. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill Co.

Clark, Charles Heber. *The Great Natural Healer.* Illustrated, 16mo, pp. 82. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

Cole, William Morse. *The American Hope.* 12mo, pp. 258. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net.

Crowdson, Mrs. Charles N. *An American Baby Abroad. How he Played Cupid to a Kentucky Beauty.* Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 327. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Crosby, Oscar T. *Strikes. When to Strike. How to Strike. A book of Suggestions for the Buyers and Sellers of Labor.* 12mo, pp. 202. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25 net.

Deeping, Warwick. *The Rust of Rome.* Frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Cassell & Co. \$1.20 net.

Dewing, Arthur Stone. *Life as Reality. A Philosophical Essay.* 12mo, pp. 214. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25 net.

Doumic, René. *George Sand. Some Aspects of Her Life and Work.* Translated by Alys Hallard. With 18 portraits and a facsimile. 8vo, pp. 311. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.75 net.

M. Doumic, the author of this volume, a member of the French Academy, has believed that there was real need for a new life of George Sand. In this country at least such need probably does exist. Aside from one or two small volumes in biographical series, we recall nothing of note for at least a generation. M. Doumic, while giving his readers a biography, has infused into it an amount of appreciation and criticism which lifts it somewhat out of the ordinary range of formal biography. Coming as it does so long after George Sand's death, it has special value as a judgment from posterity. The style in which it is written has particular charm for clearness and sympathetic appreciation. Weighty personal judgments add



ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

Author of "The American Public Library."

further to its value. M. Doumic has not only employed as sources the works of George Sand, her letters, and previous biographies, but has had access to some hitherto unpublished records. The material is ample, since George Sand published about one hundred novels and stories, four volumes



Frontispiece to Doumic's "George Sand."

GEORGE SAND.

of auto-biography and six of correspondence. The work is illustrated somewhat profusely. Among the portraits are those of men who are almost as famous as George Sand herself, and with whom at various times her life was closely linked, including Jules Sandeau, Alfred de Musset, Chopin, and Ledru Rollin.

M. Doumic, in comparing George Sand with other novelists of her time, is struck by the differences. She was like neither Balzac, Stendhal, nor Mérimée, "nor like any story-teller of our thoughtful, clever, and refined epoch." She reminds one rather of the older writers of tales, and in some ways takes us back to the writers of Greece. She was primitive as the early poets were. Her talent was instinctive and she had "all the ease of instinctive talent." Her novels were like fruit, in that when ripe "they fell away from her." She looked at everything with youthful eyes and her language "was like those rivers which flow along, full and limpid between flowery banks and oases of verdure, rivers by the side of which the traveler loves to linger and lose himself in dreams." Her share in the history of the French novel is that she "impregnated it with the poetry of her own soul." In her hands it acquired a breadth and range it had never had before. George Sand denied that she was writing for posterity. In fifty years she believed she would be forgotten. Fifteen more years will now about complete a half century since she died. Surely there has not come to her writing anything as yet which suggests ultimate oblivion. While there may have come to her as has come to many other illustrious authors, "a time of test and a period of neglect," we are coming back, in spite of the triumph of naturalism and of documentary and brutal literature, to an understanding

of what there was of truth and permanency in George Sand's writings. M. Doumic specifies all this as the power to charm, touch, and console. He intimates that those, who know something of what life is, question if to console mankind be not the final aim of literature. He accords to her the praise of having achieved what she herself said she aimed to do, that is, to make people less unhappy. In that aim she often suc-



From Mrs. Gilchrist's "Life of Mary Lyon."

MARY LYON.

ceeded. M. Doumic declares that no greater praise could be bestowed upon her.

Gilchrist, Beth Bradford. *The Life of Mary Lyon.* 12mo, pp. 462. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50 net.

Lives of Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, have been written more than once in the past. One of these appeared two years after her death, and was reprinted with changes some years afterward. In later years another memorial came out, and at the semicentennial celebration of Mount Holyoke still another was issued. But sixty years have elapsed since Mary Lyon's death.

The author of the present book believes that, while Mary Lyon remains the same figure she once was, the point of view in respect of her has changed and a shifting of the ground has called for another book. Earlier writers "wrought, in the shadow of her time, themselves a part of what they wrote, and the end was not yet." Their judgment calls now "not for reversal, but for filling out." Inasmuch as "phases of which they took little note bulk large in our eyes, slight points grow significant." Values emphasized by them were "the values of their day." Meanwhile, other values have been discovered in the work done. These the author aims to set forth and she has performed a labor of love; every page bears witness to that.

In a sense the volume may be taken as a companion to Professor Palmer's "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," his wife. The two lives have points of resemblance, in that they were identified with pioneer work in the higher education of woman. It would be unjust to say further that a likeness extends to the character of the two books. Professor Palmer's work was something so very exceptional in biography; it was written moreover with such close personal knowledge of the subject, and its literary charm was a thing so rare, that anything really to be called a likeness does not exist between the two works. It is to be said, however,

that Mrs. Gilchrist has performed her work with extreme devotion and fine appreciation. A new generation will be able to understand from it the magnitude of the services rendered by Mary Lyon to higher education for women, and the splendid fortitude with which she pursued and brought to a reality a noble ideal.

Godfrey, Hollis. *The Health of the City.* 12mo, pp. 372. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25 net.

Goetchius, Marie Louise. *Anne of Treboul.* 12mo, pp. 298. New York: The Century Co. \$1.20 net.

Gompers, Samuel. *Labor in Europe and America.* 8vo, pp. 273. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2 net.

Mr. Gompers, like so many a traveled American, returns from his survey of European labor conditions with the conviction that the proletariat of his own country are infinitely better off than the working classes beyond the ocean. When the President of the American Federation of Labor was appointed by that organization to be their delegate at several European Labor Congresses, he was also requested to make a careful survey of economic conditions in the several countries through which he passed. These countries included England, France, Holland, Belgium, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

Because of wages, the cost of rent and food, the dwellings and habits of the laboring classes in those lands, he found that all are longing for a change, for the abolition of war, the lightening of taxation, the abrogation of the tariff. President Gompers writes in a clear, direct, and agreeable style. When he drops the subject which he was sent to study and writes of "The Underworld of an Ocean Steamer," "Tipping," and "Railway Travel," he seems to develop a real talent for agreeable conversation. The book should be read by American workmen, particularly when there is a strike in the air, but it will be pleasant reading to any one.

Grew, J. C. *Sport and Travel in the Far East.* Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 264. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3 net.



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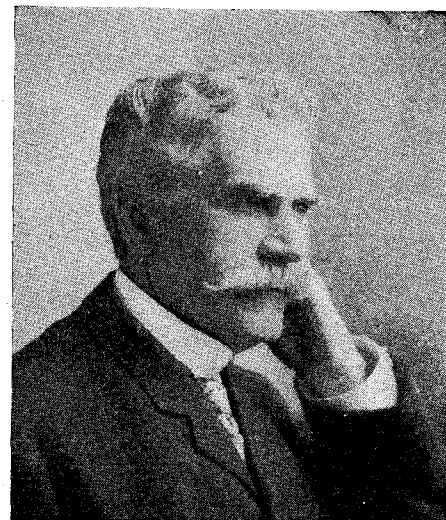
SAMUEL GOMPERS,

Author of "Labor in Europe and America."

Hughes, Hon. Charles Evans. *Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government.* 12mo, pp. 123. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$1.15 net.

Huneker, James. *Promenades of an Impressionist.* Pp. 390. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Students and lovers of art will find this book valuable for reference purposes and a



JAMES M'LAUGHLIN,

Author of "My Friend the Indian."

guide when traveling. It is a collection of articles, written originally for the *New York Sun*, which the writer calls "memoranda frankly in the key of impressionism." In it we find critical estimates and brief life sketches of etchers, sculptors, illustrators, and oil and water colorists.

The value of Mr. Huneker's criticism is well known and, while his style is somewhat uneven, he uses a large and unusual vocabulary to clothe ideas that are stimulating and provocative of thought. He devotes a chapter each to Paul Cézanne, Rops, Monticelli, Rodin, Carrière, Degas, and Botticelli, and always shows a thorough if not astonishing knowledge of his subject, which he presents in attractive style. One chapter includes six Spaniards, "El Greco," Velasquez, Goya, Fortuny, Sorolla and Zuloaga. In it the writer shows his reverence for old masters and his appreciation of the modern, particularly Sorolla, whom he calls "the painter of vibrating sunshine without equal." After Chardin, he gives a chapter to the artists in black and white, Piranesi, Meryon, John Martin, Zorn, Brangwyn, Daumier, Lalanne, Legrand, and Guys, with a comprehensive sketch of the source of their inspiration, their power, and achievement.

Of impressionism he speaks at length, and claims that its "principles, soundly applied, especially to landscapes, catch the fleeting many-hued charm of nature. It is a system of colored stenography—in the hands of a master. Wo betide the fumbler!" Claude Monet he calls the "most successful practitioner of impressionism"; also "the greatest landscape and marine painter of the second half of the last century."

The final chapter of the book is given to a description of great Museums in Holland and Spain, with detailed descriptions of masterpieces in each; but above all others Huneker places "the image of the supreme illusionist of art—Velasquez."

(Continued on page 28)



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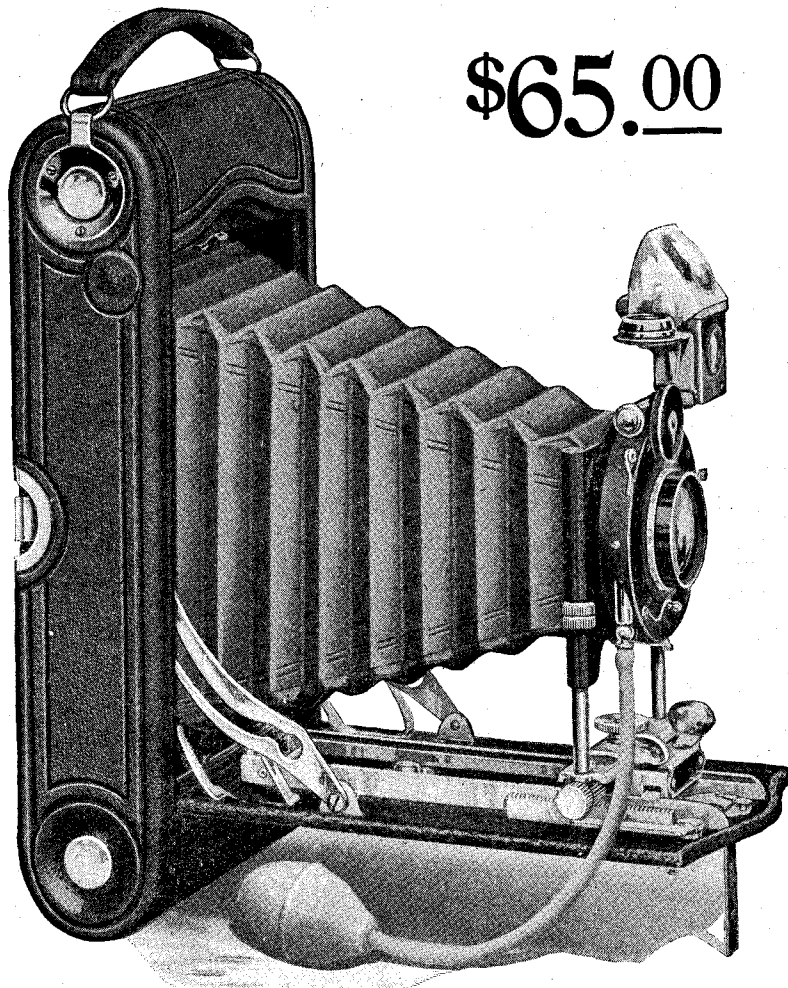
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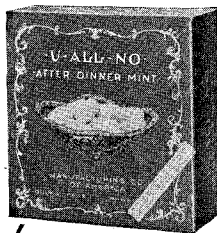
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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 26)

Kaneko, Josephine Conger. A Little Sister of the Poor. Pamphlet, pp. 103. Girard, Kan.: The Progressive Woman Publishing Co. 25 cents.

Kelly, Myra. Little Aliens. Pp. 291. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

The premature death of Myra Kelly makes this last volume from her pen of peculiar interest to those readers who have become familiar with her East-Side creations. She has occupied a unique field; for, while her imitators have been many, not one has rivaled her in the depiction of these picturesque types. The same favorable criticism won by "Little Citizens" is applicable to "Little Aliens."

The introductory sketch, entitled "Every Goose A Swan," makes a plea, under a humorous guise, for a more ideal relation between the school and home. "Games in Gardens" relates the ludicrous attempt on the part of certain small boys at an imitation of the Madison Square Garden athletics. That romance no less than humor may thrive in the sordid environment of the slums is illustrated in "A Brand from the Burning." One of the most delicious stories is "Origin of Species," in which a letter to the Central Park stork goes astray, but the sender finally has her faith restored in the obliging bird.

It is easy to read between the lines, and thus readily believe that the inviting confidence, gentle tact, and loving sympathy, which characterizes the Miss Bailey of these stories were attributes of Miss Kelly as teacher of her own "little aliens." She points out that the true teacher must combine the qualities of instructor, adviser, friend, and detective. The inimitable dialect, rich humor, and underlying pathos of this collection of tales ought to insure a wide popularity.

Kephart, Horace. Camp Cookery. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 154. New York: Outing Publishing Co. \$1 net.

Lagerlöf, Selma. The Girl from the Marsh Croft. 12mo, pp. 277. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Lee, Jemette. Happy Island. A New "Uncle William" story. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 330. New York: Century Co. \$1.

Macgrath, Harold. A Splendid Hazard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

McLaughlin, James. My Friend the Indian. 8vo, pp. 417. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2.50 net.

The Indian has at last found a capable and sympathetic historian in this work of Major McLaughlin, who is now a veteran soldier and has been Indian agent and inspector some forty years. He has studied his subject as Catlin the painter of Indian life studied it. Tho the Major was a military man he preferred to be called an Indian friend rather than an Indian fighter, and the Sioux leaders valued him as such. His account of the defeat of Custer at Little Big Horn is stirring and vivid. He was himself the man who brought an end to the Ghost Dance disturbance fifteen years ago. He seems to have gone heartily into the work, keeping the Indian contented and doing him justice, and his work is filled with reminiscences of great value as well as interest. The portraits are excellent, some of them beautiful, and the work handsomely manufactured.

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and interprets his character and disposition with wonderful penetration. Perhaps he is the first man to tell the Custer Massacre from the red man's point of view. He also unsparingly shows up the unfair way in which the Indians were sometimes treated by the Government. He also relates the good side of the Federal administration of Indian affairs.

May. Florence Land. *The Broken Wheel.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 438. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Melegari. Dora. *Makers of Sorrow and Makers of Joy.* Translated by Marian Lindsay. pp. 259. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.25.

Among uplifting books, Miss Melegari's should win a good place. It will contribute materially to better living—that is, to a better, kinder, happier adjustment of men and women to one another in all life's relations. *Makers of Sorrow*, in the author's sense of the words, are not so much actual offenders before the law, as those unpunished and unpunishable offenders who, through jealousy, gossip, and all unkindness, rob social and domestic life of its sweetness and make a home a place of secret torment.

The author divides men and women into two classes, as implied by the title, claiming that every day it becomes more evident that such a classification will afford the true measure of a man's worth. Her setting forth of the foibles, temptations, and opportunities of the ordinary man or woman betrays careful study and sympathetic analysis, and from this she evolves a philosophy of life, which may well attract thoughtful readers. Introspection is counseled as a necessary condition of betterment. "In one word," she says, "man must become conscious of his condition, for to act unconsciously is the greatest stumbling-block to his evolution." She recognizes with great perspicacity that envy, jealousy, and selfishness often impel us to conscious or unconscious wrong. Of the eleven chapters the one on "Equality" is probably the strongest. "Equality is called a 'catchword' that has demoralized humanity. No law, even when enforced by violence, can prevent certain men from being born to command, and others to obey, in all classes of society." Fairness, both to man and woman, characterizes every page of this book. No line is without suggestion for earnest thought. While we read and judge, we must remember that "Men judge with their reason and intelligence only; women add intuition to reason, and then pass this judgment through the sieve of their hearts, where it is softened and sweetened."

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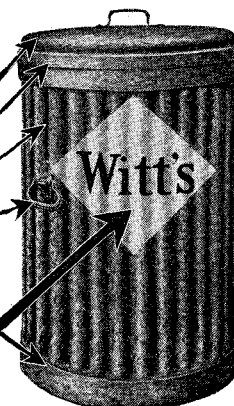
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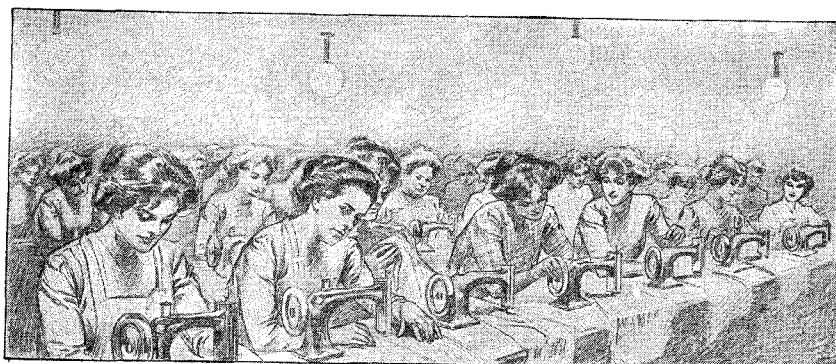
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

CHINESE NEWS OF EDWARD'S DEATH

THE Chinese newspapers, according to *The Westminster Gazette* (London), have some remarkable phrases for announcing the decease of noted people. The notices of King Edward's death are especially curious:

The Shanghai *Shên Pao* of May 8 (Sunday) publishes a telegram stating that the Chinese Minister in London had telegraphed to the Peking Government, saying that "yesterday night, the 27th of the third moon" (i. e., May 6), "the British Majesty's equipage had collapsed"; adding that, "in consequence, the various foreign legations at Peking had hoisted their flags at half-mast to mark their sorrow."

The next day a Peking telegram was published by the *Shên Pao*, stating that the Regent proposed to proceed in person to the British legation to express condolence, and to dispatch either Tsaichên (son of Prince K'ing) or Yüh-lang (son of P' u-hü, the Prince Ting who died in 1907) to England to "pour out a libation" (= lay a wreath). The Regent also ordered the court officials, etc., that, "a friendly country having had a demise, they ought to suspend festivities."

Meanwhile on the same day (9th) a Tokyo telegram was published in the *Shên Pao*, stating that "the Japanese court would go into mourning for the Emperor of England from the 7th to the 27th of the Western 5th month inclusive." The *Shên Pao* gives a long account of King Edward's career, and publishes an excellent portrait.

The next Shanghai newspaper of importance, the *Hoei Pao*, uses the expression "His British Majesty has mounted afar."

MIND CURE IN JAPAN

THE strenuous life and its nervous effects have now become so prevalent in Japan that various trips and cures are being recommended there for nervous collapse. Mrs. Kawakita has described in the *Fujinsekai* (Ladies' World) her experience with Sanzen, the study of the contemplative life, under the guidance of a priest of the famous Kenkōji temple. A writer in *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo) condenses her account for us.

It was on the 3d of October last that I made the acquaintance of the Kwanchōsama, the Director of the Retreat. He acceded very kindly to my request to join in the exercises, and, after asking me many questions about my life and about the beliefs I had hitherto entertained as to gods and Buddhas, gave me a subject for meditation. The subject was *Honrai no Memmoku*, and I was told to think about it until I had discovered its meaning, or thought I had done so. When I had solved the problem I was to come again to the Director, who would either give me a second problem, or send me back to think over it again. The problems thus given are not of a nature to be easily solved. I can not tell you the meaning of the particular one propounded to me, because I am not allowed to divulge the secret: it will suffice to say that some people will think over one of these formulas for a year or more without coming to a satisfactory answer. It was very difficult for me, with my family cares and household duties, with servants, children, and visitors coming to interrupt me, to devote

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my whole attention to the problem assigned me; but, fortunately, I have been able to avail myself of stated periods of quiet.

Once a month, from the beginning of October to the end of March, there is a Retreat ("seishin") held at the Kenkōji to which all students of the contemplative life are allowed to go. The retreat lasts for a week, and during that time the male members live entirely at the temple, the women in private houses or their own homes. Hours of silent contemplation are observed, beginning at seven o'clock in the morning, and spread over the day till about six in the evening—five hours of silence in all, with the Director sitting in the next room to receive communications and to furnish us with fresh problems when necessary. I had to leave the house early in the morning with a *chochin* (lantern) to light me, it was ten o'clock in the evening before I returned. Our meals during the day were supplied from the temple: for breakfast—tea, rice-gruel, and relishes; at midday, rice, kenchin soup, and vegetables boiled in soy; in the evening, tea and rice-gruel. The most important of these meetings was the one in January. During the course of it I had the good fortune to solve my first problem. The second problem given me was "*Kane no ne wo tomeru*," how to stop a bell from sounding.

The rest cure is now over. I have come out of it fortified in body and in mind. I am no longer nervous and irritable. I am able to look at things more dispassionately and feel myself more fit than I was before to cope with the difficulties and worries of life.

STRENUOSITY OF JUSTICE MOODY

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt was making one of his presidential tours of the country the correspondents told of a stop at Meriden, Conn., or some city in that region, where the President felt too weary to respond to the calls of the crowd and handed his glasses to Secretary Moody, who stepped out upon the rear platform, made as broad a dental display as he could, and bowed and smiled to the cheering populace, who experienced all the delightful sensations of seeing the President without any inconvenience to the latter. Now that Mr. Moody is retiring from the Supreme Court on a special pension granted by Congress the papers are recalling stories of his resemblance to Mr. Roosevelt. Says the *New York Evening Post*:

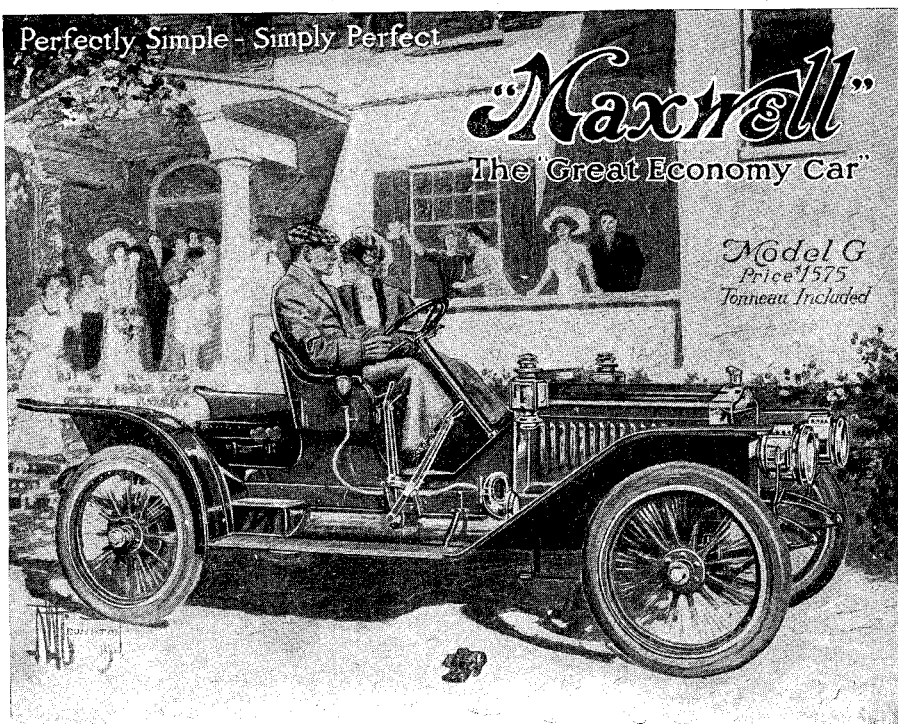
The Justice himself related a few years ago his meeting a New England farmer who mistook him for the then President. Said he:

"Not far away from my own home a man came up to me, saying: 'I have seen and greeted every President since Lincoln. I am proud to take your hand, Mr. Roosevelt.' I hadn't the heart to correct him. Let him go home, I thought, and cherish and elaborate his own deception."

Height, hair, eyes, and coloring are like the ex-President's, but the Justice is not so heavy. Some one has said that all he needed to go through life as his friend's double would be a big pair of spectacles or eye-glasses, a bit more impetuosity of deportment, and a display of teeth.

Before Mr. Moody entered the Cabinet he had been a member of Congress. He entered

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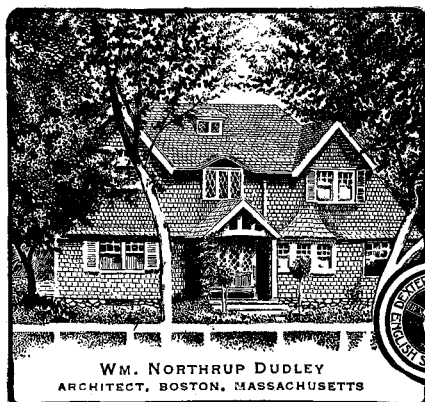
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the House in 1895 as the successor of General Cogswell of Massachusetts.

Soon after entering Congress, Moody asked Speaker Reed one day what was the best way to obtain a useful standing among the members. The reply was: "Oratory won't do it, especially the oratory intended for home consumption. But if you inform yourself first, and then speak, being sure to quit when you are through, you will not find it difficult to make an impression on the House." Mr. Moody says he always found the advice sound. The House, he has remarked, will always listen to facts.

The Representative's hardest day's work, as subsequently described by himself, gives an idea of the energy he could exhibit at times. Telling about that day, he said not long ago:

"Speaker Cannon came to my desk in the House one afternoon and said: 'Here is an amendment that the Senate has hitched to one of our appropriation bills. It's a steal. I want you to kill it at the session to-morrow. You will find all the facts in this report.' He left me with a book of 900 closely printed pages. The amendment gave certain Western States about \$8,000,000 for claims growing out of the Civil War. I took the book home, sat up with it all night, and labored with it until almost noon the next day. I had something to eat, but no sleep. In fact, I didn't even remove my clothes."

The result, it appeared, was that he mastered the book, knew all the facts when he rose to speak, and had little trouble in obeying the Speaker's bidding.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE FOREIGN LEGION

A FAMILIAR poem tells how "a soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers," and General de Négrier, described as the only commander the Foreign Legion ever loved, said: "Some soldiers can fight; the *légionnaire* can die." Probably no other regiment commands such universal interest and respect, says a writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London), as this Foreign Legion of the French Army, which was founded in 1831 under the name of "The African Auxiliaries." Recruited from men of every country in Europe, the *Légion Étrangère* helped to conquer Algiers for France. Then, we are told, there was need of builders of cities. So "the *légionnaires* set to work, and in French Northern Africa the first European building in every city was built by these fighting exiles." The writer goes on to tell of the later record of the Legion:

In the Crimean War twenty-nine officers and men of the Legion were mentioned for bravery at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann in the dispatches of General Canrobert. Their losses in the campaign were enormous, and Napoleon III. rewarded them by naturalizing many of their officers and men. Hardly had they returned from the Crimea when they were ordered to fight the Algerian Arabs in the great Arab expedition. Again they were wanted, these mercenaries bought for a half-penny a day, and again they kept their bargain with the French—at Magenta. Two

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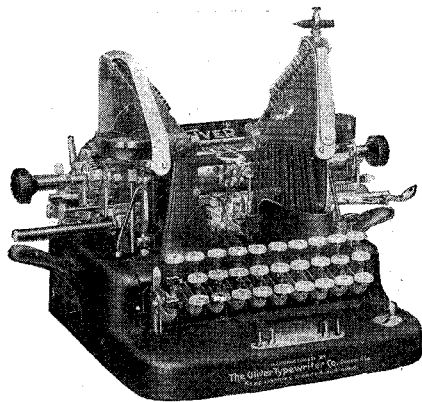
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years of desultory fighting against the Arabs and Bedouins led up to the Mexican Campaign, in which the Legion suffered terribly. In the Franco-German War they came first into action at Orléans, and on the conclusion of peace they assisted in putting down the Commune. From then until 1883 the *légionnaires* were comparatively peaceful in Africa, but at that date they started for the murderous climate of Tonquin, where, as usual, they paid their grim reckoning with France. In 1892 they fought in Dahomey, and three years later in Madagascar. Their latest services have been in Morocco.

A record of personal experience is given by Mr. Erwin Rosen in his recent book, "In the Foreign Legion." The daily routine began with the famous "Legion's breakfast," which has cost many a man his lungs:

In the form of a wide square we went round the drill-ground, five minutes, ten minutes—*un, deux, un, deux*—always in sharp time. The corporal, a splendid runner, ran at the head, teaching us the trick, on which everything depended here, to overcome the critical moment of lung exhaustion—to get the "second wind." Even if the breath came and went in short, pumping gasps, if the eyes pained, and one commenced to stumble from exhaustion, one ran on until the lungs had got used to the extra exertion, until one had the feeling of being a machine and could go on running for ever. Then came the command, "*A volonté!* (As you please!)," and a race finished thirty minutes' exercise.

This "breakfast" is symbolic of the whole

life of the Legion. The words "March or die!" are a familiar proverb. Says Mr. Rosen:

Even General de Négrier, the only commander that the Legion loved, because he loved the Legion and knew how to come into personal touch with each *légionnaire*, knew no mercy in the matter of marching. When he was commander of the Foreign Legion he did everything in his power for his troops. Each *légionnaire* was allowed to come to him with his personal affairs; every wounded man was a hero in his eyes, a brave man, for whom he could not do enough, but when he saw an exhausted *légionnaire* stumble out of the ranks and collapse during the terrible marches in Madagascar, the expression in his face became hard and pitiless. That was a grievous crime in his eyes. Then he would cry out the three words that have since become a proverb of the Legion, "March or die!"

The writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* goes on to tell of the versatility of these mercenaries, quoting in part from Mr. Rosen's book:

The *étrangers*, as General de Négrier used to say, could do anything if they were put to it. That famous soldier, who knew his *légionnaires* so well, claimed that he could build an engine with them, that he could get together the faculties of a university from their ranks, which contained men who could not only fight their way through a campaign but also write its history! "I was speaking just now to a professor of Greek," observed an astonished editor of the *Temps* to the author, "and now you're a journalist. Is the Legion then a collection of ruined talents?" Mr. Rosen, however, is careful to point out that such men

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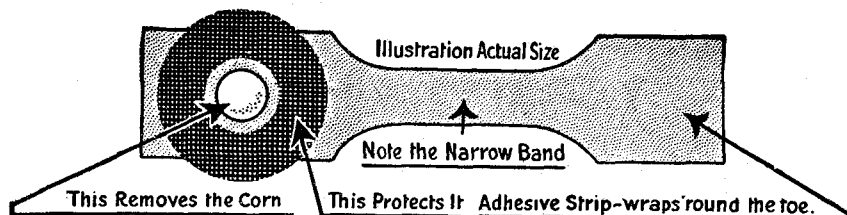
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are the exceptions, and that the ordinary *légionnaire* is a simple fellow, without a past of any complexity.

But the exceptions are endlessly versatile. Once, for example, their colonel determined to build a new mess with their help. On inquiry seven architects were discovered in the single battalion of the garrison. They forthwith executed the plans, and several carpenters who were experts in artistic woodwork were almost as quickly unearthed. In their turn builders and masons stepped out of the ranks, and the officers' mess was completed within a few weeks, at no expense whatever beyond that of the raw material. On another occasion a captain called out in the midst of a hot engagement, "Are there any doctors among you?" Instantly three *légionnaires* stepped forward. One of them proved to be a graduate of the Sorbonne, another hailed from the University of Zurich, while the third was an M.D. of a German university.

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"Johnny, did you take that jam? Answer me this instant!"

"What jam, ma?"

"You know very well what jam. Did you take it?"

"That's a leading question, ma. I can't incriminate myself."

"JOHNNY!"

"And besides, ma, it's no crime to take jam, because there's no mention of blackberry jam in the constitution."

"Johnny, I'm losing patience. Once more, did you take that jam?"

"Ma, I'd like a delay until next fall to prepare my case. My witnesses have gone to Europe."

"You're overruled. If I waited you might destroy the evidence."

"Then I want a change of venue."

"Overruled. This is just as good a place as the woodshed."

"Can I have a *habeas corpus*, ma?"

"Johnny, you're hurting your own case by all this quibbling. Come now, did you take it or didn't you?"

"Ma, I'd like to appeal the case to some court that isn't in session."

"Nonsense. This court is capable of trying it. If you're guilty I want to know it, and if you're innocent I should think you'd be glad to have a chance to prove it. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"NOT GUILTY, MA!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Had his Hands Full.—JUDGE—"Why didn't you seize the thief when you found him?"

POLICEMAN—"How could I? I had my club in one hand and my revolver in the other!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Poet on Wall Street

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was shorn;
The hallowed place where little lambs
Came peeping in at morn;
The playful bears and friendly bulls
Who wisely counseled me,
And where I bought at 88—
And sold at 23.

—*Christian Work and Evangelist.*

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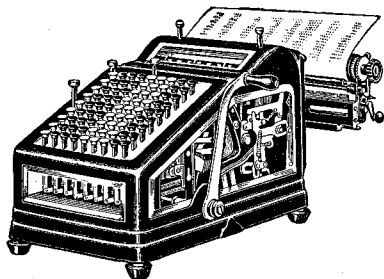
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Just as she reached the chicken-house door her mother heard her say, "All you chickens that have laid an egg, raise your hands."—*The Delineator*.

The Test Case.—"Say, paw," queried little Sylvester Snodgrass, "what's a test case?"

"A test case, my son," replied Snodgrass, Sr., "is a case brought in court to decide whether there's enough in it to justify the lawyers in working up similar cases."—*Lippincott's*.

Magic.—SAPLEIGH—"Ah, speaking of electricity, that makes me think——"

MISS KEEN—"Really, Mr. Sapleigh? Isn't it remarkable what electricity can do?"—*Boston Transcript*.

Ungallant.—1912—"What is a suffragette?"

1913—"A being who has ceased to be a lady and is no gentleman."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

One-Sided Game.—JUDGE (sternly)—"Three times in a month! What do you make of this?"

RASTUS (apologetically)—"Deed an' I don't make nuffin, sir. You fellahs up here seems to be de on'y ones dat makes anything of haulin' me up heah."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Ready for Them.—JUDGE—"Will you tell the jury all you know about the case?"

MISS JABBER—"Yes, if they can spare the time."—*Brooklyn Life*.

The Exile.—THE WALRUS—"Gee! But it's lonesome around here. What caused you to become a hermit?"

ESKIMO DOG (sadly)—"I was with Cook!"—*Puck*.

His Revenge.—LITTLE BOY—"I want a dose of castor-oil."

DRUGGIST—"Do you want the kind you can't taste?"

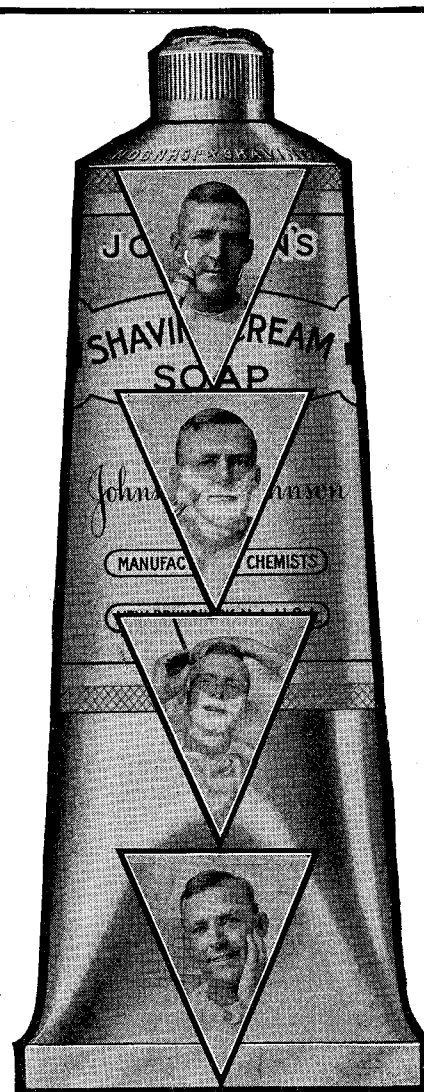
LITTLE BOY (anxious to get even)—"No sir; it's for mother."—*San José Citizen*.

Generous.—"Joseph," said his mother, reprovingly, "I should think you'd be ashamed to be in the same class with boys so much smaller than yourself."

"Well, mother," replied Joe, "I look upon the matter in a different way altogether. It makes me feel fine to see how proud the small boys are to be in the class with a big boy like me."—*The Delineator*.

The Pets.—HE—"It's quite true that there are microbes in kisses."

SHE—"Oh, the sweet little darlings!"—*Illustrated Bits*.



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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

June 17.—Mgr. Bonomelli, Catholic Bishop of Cremona, Italy, writes to the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, urging Christian unity.

June 22.—Count Zeppelin begins the first regular airship passenger service; thirteen passengers are carried from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf, Germany, 300 miles, in 9 hours.

King George makes the Duke of Cornwall Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

June 23.—King George creates seven new peers in honor of his birthday.

The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, meeting in London, postpones for two years consideration of Secretary of State Knox's proposal for a Court of Arbitral Justice.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 17.—The House adopts a new rule providing that a majority of its members may at any time recall any bill or resolution from committee and place the measure on the calendar for consideration.

June 18.—The House passes the Railroad Bill and the Statehood Bill, and both go to the President for approval.

June 19.—Secretary Knox declines to be considered for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

June 20.—The Senate directs the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the bribery charges made in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois.

The House passes bills providing for a commission to consider the promotion of international peace; for the retirement of Justice Moody of the Supreme Court, on full pay; and requiring all ocean-going vessels leaving ports of the United States, carrying more than 50 passengers, to be equipped for wireless telegraphy.

President Taft signs the Railroad Bill.

June 21.—The Senate passes the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill, and the bill to retire Justice Moody.

The House passes the Arid Land Reclamation Bill and the President's Land Withdrawal Bill.

President Taft signs the Statehood Bill.

June 22.—The Senate passes the Public Buildings Bill, carrying appropriations of about \$24,000,000; the Postal Savings Bank Bill; the Campaign Publicity Bill; and the Reclamation Bond Issue Bill.

June 23.—The House, on the insistence of President Taft, strikes out its amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill, which would have exempted labor organizations from prosecution under the Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce Laws.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on the Cost of Living exonerates the tariff and places the responsibility chiefly on the increased demand for farm products.

GENERAL

June 17.—Walter Brookins, at Indianapolis, breaks his own world's record by reaching a height of 4,503 feet in a Wright biplane.

The Federal Grand Jury in New York indicts eight men, including James A. Patten, on charges of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in connection with the recent "bull pool" in cotton.

June 18.—Colonel Roosevelt arrives in New York from Europe.

President Taft receives the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from St. Thomas' College, Villanova, Pa.

June 19.—Glenn H. Curtiss breaks his record for a short-distance start by rising in his aeroplane 87½ feet from the starting-point.

June 20.—The New York State Legislature convenes at Albany in extra session; Governor Hughes sends in a message recommending the enactment of a suitable Direct Nominations Law, the amplification of the investigation of alleged legislative corruption, and provision to meet the increased demands on the State's revenue.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Miss Eleanor B. Alexander are married in New York City.

June 22.—The Ohio Democratic Convention, at Dayton, renominates Judson Harmon for the Governorship and endorses him for the Presidency.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention, at Harrisburg, nominates Congressman John K. Tener for Governor.

It is announced that Goldwin Smith left the bulk of his large estate to Cornell University.

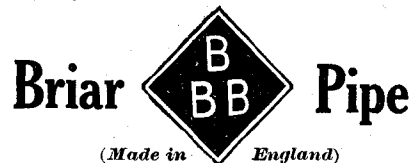


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THE IRISH AGAIN, are celebrated for their rollicking humor and keen wit. Good stories of them are always welcome. Certainly when one of the cleverest of Irish storytellers brings out a book it can not fail to make a hit. Seumas MacManus is the present day Prince of Irish Storytellers, and his book "The Red Poocher," has been greeted everywhere with such superlatives of praise that it is useless to try to quote them. May as well let every reader invent his own exclamations of delight when he closes the book. It can be had for 75 cents postpaid.

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"Subscriber," Gulfport, Miss.—"It is in accordance with accepted rules to use the word 'expect' in the following construction: 'I expect you would have done so?'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2369, col. 1) states that "expect" is "very widely misused both in England and the United States for *think, believe, suppose*; also for *suspect*. *Expect* refers to the future, usually with the implication of interest or desire." The use of the word "expect" is therefore incorrect in the sentence submitted, a proper substitute being supplied by any one of the terms referred to in the ruling quoted, but used in the past tense, not the present.

"A. S. B.," New York, N. Y.—"What case follows the infinitive 'to be,' the nominative or the objective?"

The rule which covers this point in grammar is that "the predicate substantive, after an attributive verb, is put in the same case as the subject before it" (Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 219). Illustrations of the use of both nominative and objective cases may be found in the following sentences: "He seems to be a scholar."—"I took it to be him."

"R. M. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly state as to the correctness of the following expressions: (1) 'He spoke in this wise.' (2) Guarantee or guaranty. (3) 'I came pretty nearly committing myself.' (4) 'I shall take the matter up later,' or, 'I shall take up the matter later.'"

(1) The word "wise" in this sentence is used as a noun, meaning way, manner, or fashion, and occurs chiefly in phrases such as, "in no wise," "in any wise," or "in this wise." The sentence cited would therefore mean "He spoke in this fashion."

(2) The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 799, col. 3) states that "guarantee" when used as a noun is the "same as *guaranty*: still frequently used in this sense, tho in law and in more careful usage *guaranty* is preferred."

(3) The two words "near" and "nearly" may both be correctly used as adverbs, altho "nearly" is preferable in this sentence as being more expressive of degree, in the sense of "within a little; almost."

(4) According to the rule that "an adverb should be placed as near as possible to the word it is intended to modify," the preferable construction of the sentence submitted would be, "I shall take up the matter later."

"N. H. H.," Macon, Miss.—"Please give the pronunciation of the following words: 'carbureter' and 'speedometer'."

The correct pronunciation of the word "carbureter" is car'bu-ret-er (a as in arm, u as in feud, first e as in met, second e as in over). The pronunciation of the word "speedometer" is speed-om'e-ter (o as in not).

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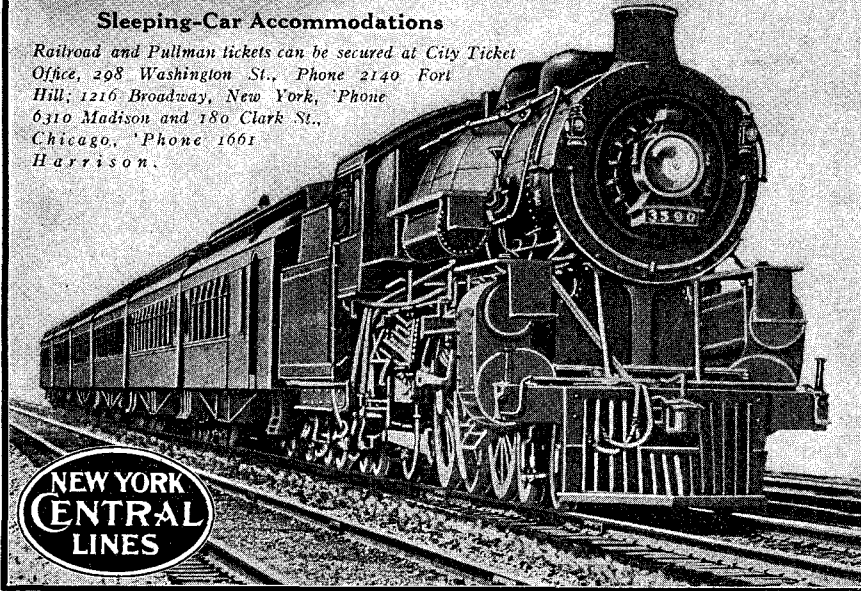
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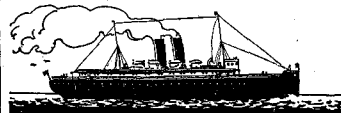
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